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FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 09:06:16 ON 24 MAY 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

```
=> e polyakov igor dimitriesich/au
E1          4      POLYAKOV IGOR/AU
E2          1      POLYAKOV IGOR D/AU
E3          0 --> POLYAKOV IGOR DIMITRIESICH/AU
E4          3      POLYAKOV IGOR V/AU
E5          1      POLYAKOV IPPOLIT K/AU
E6          2      POLYAKOV IVAN P/AU
E7          1      POLYAKOV J D/AU
E8          1      POLYAKOV J I/AU
E9          1      POLYAKOV JURY A/AU
E10         2      POLYAKOV JURY P/AU
E11         12     POLYAKOV K/AU
E12         25     POLYAKOV K A/AU
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=> s e1-e2
L1          5      ("POLYAKOV IGOR"/AU OR "POLYAKOV IGOR D"/AU)
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=> e polyakov i d/au
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E6          3      POLYAKOV I G/AU
E7          37     POLYAKOV I I/AU
E8          1      POLYAKOV I IA/AU
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E10 3 POLYAKOV I N/AU
 E11 5 POLYAKOV I O/AU
 E12 64 POLYAKOV I P/AU

=> s e1 e3

L2 0 "POLYAKOV I"/AU "POLYAKOV I D"/AU

=> s e1 or e3

L3 45 "POLYAKOV I"/AU OR "POLYAKOV I D"/AU

=> e ivanova ludmilla/au

E1 4 IVANOVA LUDMILA/AU
 E2 1 IVANOVA LUDMILA I/AU
 E3 2 --> IVANOVA LUDMILLA/AU
 E4 3 IVANOVA LUDMILLA G/AU
 E5 1 IVANOVA LYDIYA D/AU
 E6 1 IVANOVA LYSYAKOVA A F/AU
 E7 2 IVANOVA LYUDMILA/AU
 E8 3 IVANOVA LYUDMILA A/AU
 E9 3 IVANOVA LYUDMILA I/AU
 E10 2 IVANOVA LYUDMILA KH/AU
 E11 1 IVANOVA LYUDMILA KHARITONOVNA/AU
 E12 4 IVANOVA LYUDMILA M/AU

=> s e1-e3

L4 7 ("IVANOVA LUDMILA"/AU OR "IVANOVA LUDMILA I"/AU OR "IVANOVA LUDMILLA"/AU)

=> e ivanova l/au

E1 7 IVANOVA KRISTINKA/AU
 E2 1 IVANOVA KUTOVA I/AU
 E3 258 --> IVANOVA L/AU
 E4 1163 IVANOVA L A/AU
 E5 41 IVANOVA L B/AU
 E6 139 IVANOVA L D/AU
 E7 66 IVANOVA L E/AU
 E8 96 IVANOVA L F/AU
 E9 183 IVANOVA L G/AU
 E10 2 IVANOVA L H/AU
 E11 494 IVANOVA L I/AU
 E12 11 IVANOVA L IA/AU

=> s e3

L5 258 "IVANOVA L"/AU

=> s l1-l5

L6 314 (L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5)

=> s l6 and dermatophyte?

L7 19 L6 AND DERMATOPHYTE?

=> dup rem l6

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6

L8 235 DUP REM L6 (79 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

DN PREV200100549695
 TI Mycosis vaccines.
 AU Poliakov, Igor Dimitrievich (1); **Ivanova, Ludmilla**
 CS (1) Ringelhauser Allee 73, D-88471 Laupheim Germany
 ASSIGNEE: Poliakov; Igor Dimitrievich, Laupheim, Germany; Ivanova;
 Ludmilla, Laupheim, Germany
 PI US 6290950 September 18, 2001
 SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
 (Sep. 18, 2001) Vol. 1250, No. 3, pp. No Pagination. e-file.
 ISSN: 0098-1133.
 DT Patent
 LA English
 AB The present invention pertains to vaccines comprising homogenised
 inactivated yeast blastospores and homogenised inactivated
dermatophyte microconidia or antigenic material of said spores,
 methods for their production and their use for the prophylaxis and/or
 treatment of mycoses in mammals, preferably humans. The vaccines according
 to the present invention are especially useful for the prophylaxis and/or
 treatment of skin mycosis, preferably Dermatormycosis and/or Candidosis
 and/or Onychomycosis.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 18 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1998-208911 [19] WPIDS

DNC C1998-065824

TI New vaccines for preventing or treating mycoses - comprise homogenised
 inactivated **dermatophyte** microconidia and yeast blastospore(s),
 useful as, e.g. immuno-modulator(s).

DC B04 C06 D16

IN IVANOVA, L G; POLIAKOV, I D; **IVANOVA, L**; IVANOVA, G L

PA (IVAN-I) IVANOVA L G; (POLI-I) POLIAKOV I D; (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM
 INT GMBH; (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM VETMEDICA GMBH; (IVAN-I) IVANOVA L

CYC 49

PI EP 834322 A2 19980408 (199819)* EN 51p

R: DE

WO 9815284 A2 19980416 (199821) EN 109p

RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

W: AU BG BR BY CA CN CZ EE HU ID JP KR KZ LT LV MX NO NZ PL RO RU SG
 SI SK TR UA US UZ VN YU

ZA 9708799 A 19980624 (199831) 112p

AU 9744604 A 19980505 (199836)

EP 956042 A2 19991117 (199953) EN

R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

JP 2001503975 W 20010327 (200122) 115p

US 6290950 B1 20010918 (200157)

AU 740389 B 20011101 (200175)

ADT EP 834322 A2 EP 1996-115954 19961004; WO 9815284 A2 WO 1997-EP5181
 19970922; ZA 9708799 A ZA 1997-8799 19971001; AU 9744604 A AU 1997-44604
 19970922; EP 956042 A2 EP 1997-942957 19970922, WO 1997-EP5181 19970922;
 JP 2001503975 W WO 1997-EP5181 19970922, JP 1998-517119 19970922; US
 6290950 B1 WO 1997-EP5181 19970922, US 1999-269342 19990505; AU 740389 B
 AU 1997 44604 19970922

FDT AU 9744604 A Based on WO 9815284; EP 956042 A2 Based on WO 9815284; JP
 2001503975 W Based on WO 9815284; US 6290950 B1 Based on WO 9815284; AU
 740389 B Previous Publ. AU 9744604, Based on WO 9815284

PRAI EP 1996 115954 19961004

Candida albicans strain DSM 9456 and/or DSM 9457 and/or DSM 9458 and/or
 DSM 9459; (4) increasing the amount of swollen and normal microconidia
 with germ tubes of **dermatophytes**, comprising: (a) cultivating a
 dermatophyte

the culture in a liquid medium; (c) maintaining the pH of the liquid medium at 6.2-7.2; (d) transferring the suspension in a separate vessel containing fresh liquid medium; (e) monitoring the growth and morphological appearance of the **dermatophyte** cells; (f) harvesting the cells when at least 50% of the microconidia display a swollen or germinating condition, and not more than 7-10% of the cells display a second mycelial branch, and (5) increasing the amount of swollen and normal blastospores with germ tubes of yeast, comprising: (a) as in (4a)-(4b), but where yeast is used; (c) incubating the homogenate in a CO₂ atmosphere of 5-6% at 36-38 deg. C for 2-4 hours; (d) as in (4e)-(4f), but where yeast is monitored and blastospores display the properties.

USE - The vaccines can be used for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of mycoses in humans such as Dermatomycosis, Candidosis or Onychomycosis. The vaccines can also be used as immunomodulators, or immunostimulators (all claimed).

Dwg.0/20

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 18 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
 AN 1993-152184 [18] WPIDS
 DNC C1993-067916
 TI New vaccine for treating or preventing dermatomycoses - contains several, mostly new, Trichophyton and Microsporum strains, providing wide ranging protection without side effects.
 DC B04 C06 D16
 IN IVANOVA, L G; POLYAKOV, I D; IVANOVA, L; POLJAKOV, I
 D; DIMITRIESICH, P I; LUDMILLA, I
 PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM VETMEDICA GMBH; (POLY-I) POLYAKOV I D
 CYC 28
 PI WO 9307894 A1 19930429 (199318)* DE 64p
 RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE
 W: CA CS HU JP KR PL US
 EP 564620 A1 19931013 (199341) DE
 R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE
 PT 100989 A 19940131 (199408)
 CZ 9301448 A3 19940119 (199410)
 SK 9300710 A3 19931006 (199420)
 JP 06506476 W 19940721 (199433)
 RU 2020959 C1 19941015 (199524) 14p
 HU 68503 T 19950628 (199532)
 SG 49872 A1 19980615 (199836)
 EP 564620 B1 19990303 (199913) DE
 R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE
 DE 59209641 G 19990408 (199920)
 ES 2127761 T3 19990501 (199924)
 SK 280570 B6 20000313 (200032)
 CZ 287995 B6 20010314 (200117)
 HU 219263 B 20010328 (200124)
 KR 262980 B1 20000801 (200132)
 ADT WO 9307894 A1 WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; EP 564620 A1 EP 1992-921537
 19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; PT 100989 A PT 1992-100989 19921020; CZ
 9301448 A3 CZ 1993-1448 19921017; SK 9300710 A3 SK 1993-710 19930706; JP
 06506476 W WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, JP 1993-507437 19921017; RU 2020959 C1
 SU 1991-5006861 19911021; HU 68503 T WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, HU 1993-1798
 19921017; SG 49872 A1 SG 1996-7973 19921017; EP 564620 B1 EP 1992-921537
 19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; DE 59209641 G DE 1992-509641 19921017,

EP 564620 A1 Based on WO 9307894; JP 06506476 W Based on WO 9307894; HU
 68503 T Based on WO 9307894; EP 564620 B1 Based on WO 9307894; DE 59209641
 G Based on EP 564620, Based on WO 9307894; ES 2127761 T3 Based on EP

most active precipitin was present in salt-soluble protein obtained after freezing microconidia harvested after 15-20 days of culture. Genus-specific and species-specific antigenic determinants were identified.

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 87:57949 CABA
DN 872295773
TI Clinical manifestations and differential diagnosis of ringworm in camels
AU **Polyakov, I. D.**; Ivanova, L. G.
CS Vsesoyuz. Inst. Eksp. Vet., Moscow, USSR.
SO Byulleten Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1985) Vol. 59, pp. 64-66.
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB Clinical examination of 3000 camels disclosed early ringworm lesions on the head of young camels aged 15-30 days, and a more generalized form in those aged 6-8 months (persisting for up to 20 months of age). Over 100 strains of fungus were isolated and identified as a new species, *Trichophyton sarkisovii* (Ivanova & Polyakov 1983). Differential diagnosis included sarcoptic mange, pox and dermatitis of obscure origin.

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 87:78301 CABA
DN 871333766
TI Comparative estimation of antigenic preparations from **dermatophytes** in the immunodiffusion reaction
AU Ivanova, L. G.; **Polyakov, I. D.**
CS All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet. Sci., Moscow, USSR.
SO Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1985) No. 57, pp. 41-44.
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB Antigens were prepared from *Trichophyton equinum* and *T. verrucosum*. Antisera for immunodiffusion in agar gel were obtained by multiple immunization of rabbits with vaccine S-P-1 (*T. equinum*) for horses and vaccine LTF-130 (*T. verrucosum*) for cattle. Antigen activity was studied by Ouchterlony's double radial immunodiffusion method. Antigenic preparations from *T. equinum* and *T. verrucosum* extracted with alkali and with an alkaline solution of beta -naphthol were identical. Fractions obtained by extraction with an alcohol-water solution of beta -naphthol and acid hydrolysis had 1 identical antigen each. No identical antigens compared with the other antigens were found in a preparation obtained on extraction with a 0.15 M NaCl solution.

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 84:141770 CABA
DN 841302232
TI *Microsporum gypseum*, causal agent of microsporiosis of horses
AU Petrovich, S. V.; **Polyakov, I. D.**; Ivanova, L. G.; Utmelidze, O. G.; Sviridova, I. G.
CS All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet. Med., USSR.
SO Veterinariya, Moscow, USSR, (1984) No. 8, pp. 69-70.
DT Journal
LA Russian

ANSWER 10 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 84:170596 CABA
DN 841397783
TI *Trichophyton sarkisovii* Ivanova & Polyakov sp. nov., a new species of the genus *Trichophyton* (Trichophytaceae, Ascomycetes)

DN 821379197
 TI Comparative estimation of allergens prepared from **dermatophyte** cultures
 Sravnitel'naya otsenka allergenov, prigotovlennykh iz kul'tur dermatofitov
 AU **Polyakov, I. D.**
 SO Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1981) Vol. 38, pp. 61-63. 1 tab.
 DT Journal
 LA Russian
 AB Allergens to detect mycogenic sensitization of guinea pigs were prepared by extraction with 1% potassium hydroxide, followed by precipitation of the protein fractions with 50% acetic acid. Comparative study of allergen fractions of *Trichophyton equinum* showed that protein-type preparations were the most active in skin tests.

L9 ANSWER 14 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
 AN 82:68199 CABA
 DN 821379196
 TI Demonstration of delayed-type hypersensitivity to allergens from spores, mycelium and products of metabolism of *Trichophyton equinum*
 Proyavlenie giperchuvstvitel'nosti zamedlennogo tipa na allergeny iz spor, mitseliya i produktov zhiznedeiatel'nosti griba *Trichophyton equinum*
 AU **Polyakov, I. D.**
 SO Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1981) Vol. 38, pp. 58-60. 1 tab.
 DT Journal
 LA Russian
 AB On epicutaneous inoculation of guinea pigs sensitization appeared simultaneously with symptoms and lasted 49 days (period of observation). The most active allergen was that prepared from spores, with which sensitization of the organism could be demonstrated.

L9 ANSWER 15 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
 AN 82:128083 CABA
 DN 822287903
 TI Factors governing the activity of **dermatophyte** allergens (from *Trichophyton* species)
 AU **Polyakov, I. D.**
 CS Vsesoyusnyi Inst. Eksper. Veterinarii, Moscow, USSR.
 SO Veterinariya, Moscow, USSR, (1981) No. 9, pp. 37-39.
 DT Journal
 LA Russian
 AB Various allergens extracted with beta-naphthol from *T. equinum* and *T. verrucosum* grown in different media were tested in guinea pigs infected with *T. equinum*, *T. verrucosum* and *T. mentagrophytes*. Protein fractions of the allergens extracted from fungal spores were biologically more active than those extracted from mycelium and fungal metabolites.

L9 ANSWER 16 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
 AN 82:68132 CABA
 DN 811379105
 TI Activity of allergens from **dermatophytes**
 Aktivnost' allergenov iz dermatofitov
 AU **Polyakov, I. D.**
 SO Veterinariya, Moscow, (1981) No. 9, pp. 37-39.
 DT Journal

intracutaneously at 0.1 ml containing 25, 50 and 100 µg dry matter, 15-20 days after inoculation. The reaction was evaluated 24, 48 and 72 h later by measuring the diam. of the skin infection at the injection site.

fraction. In guinea pigs inoculated with *T. verrucosum* reaction was more marked with allergen of a homologous type, while in those inoculated with *T. mentagrophytes* it was sharper to allergen from *T. equinum*. On injecting allergen from *Microsporum canis* reaction was nil in most animals and doubtful in 3.

L9 ANSWER 17 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 84:47118 CABA
DN 841396275
TI Effect of repeated immunizations with the vaccine TF-130 (VIEV) on the general clinical state and sensitization of calves
AU **Polyakov, I. D.**
SO Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinariii imeni Ya. R. Kovalenko, (1981) No. 42, pp. 35-38. 2 tab.
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB Multiple vaccination with TF-130 (VIEV) against trichophytosis was found to be harmless for calves, causing no oedema or abscesses at the point of introduction. Intradermal samples showed that sensitization was better with multiple vaccination at 10-14-day intervals than with double vaccination.

L9 ANSWER 18 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 81:67707 CABA
DN 811370880
TI LTF-130 vaccine produced in the USA with Soviet permission
Vaktsina LTF-130, izgotovennaya v SSHA po sovetskoi litsenzii
AU Petrovich, S. V.; Golovina, N. P.; Ivanova, L. G.; **Polyakov, I. D.**
CS All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet., [Moscow], USSR.
SO Veterinariya, Moscow, USSR, (1980) No. 9, pp. 35-37.
DT Journal
LA Russian
AB In tests on calves in the USSR LTF-130 vaccines produced in the USA and the Soviet Union were equally effective against *Trichophyton verrucosum*. Calves were injected intramuscularly with 2 ml of USA-produced vaccine or with 5 ml of USSR-produced vaccine. Vaccination was repeated after 14 days. One month later, calves (including 4 controls) were infected simultaneously with 3 virulent str. of *T. verrucosum*. Pathological material from control calves yielded retrocultures of the pathogen whereas no retrocultures could be isolated from immunized calves.

=> s l6 and dermatomycosis
7 FILES SEARCHED...

L10 8 L6 AND DERMATOMYCOSIS

=> dup rem l10

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10

L11 6 DUP REM L10 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-6

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 1
AN 2001:549695 BIOSIS
DN PPREV200100549695

US 6290950 September 18, 2001
Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents
Sep 18 2001

ISSN: 0098-1133.

DT Patent

LA English

AB The present invention pertains to vaccines comprising homogenised inactivated yeast blastospores and homogenised inactivated dermatophyte microconidia or antigenic material of said spores, methods for their production and their use for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of mycoses in mammals, preferably humans. The vaccines according to the present invention are especially useful for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of skin mycosis, preferably **Dermatomycosis** and/or Candidosis and/or Onychomycosis.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 6 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1998-208911 [19] WPIDS

DNC C1998-065824

TI New vaccines for preventing or treating mycoses - comprise homogenised inactivated dermatophyte microconidia and yeast blastospore(s), useful as, e.g. immuno-modulator(s).

DC B04 C06 D16

IN IVANOVA, L G; POLIAKOV, I D; **IVANOVA, L**; IVANOVA, G L

PA (IVAN-I) IVANOVA L G; (POLI-I) POLIAKOV I D; (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM INT GMBH; (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM VETMEDICA GMBH; (IVAN-I) IVANOVA L

CYC 49

PI EP 834322 A2 19980408 (199819)* EN 51p

R: DE

WO 9815284 A2 19980416 (199821) EN 109p

RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

W: AU BG BR BY CA CN CZ EE HU ID JP KR KZ LT LV MX NO NZ PL RO RU SG
SI SK TR UA US UZ VN YU

ZA 9708799 A 19980624 (199831) 112p

AU 9744604 A 19980505 (199836)

EP 956042 A2 19991117 (199953) EN

R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

JP 2001503975 W 20010327 (200122) 115p

US 6290950 B1 20010918 (200157)

AU 740389 B 20011101 (200175)

ADT EP 834322 A2 EP 1996-115954 19961004; WO 9815284 A2 WO 1997-EP5181 19970922; ZA 9708799 A ZA 1997-8799 19971001; AU 9744604 A AU 1997-44604 19970922; EP 956042 A2 EP 1997-942957 19970922, WO 1997-EP5181 19970922; JP 2001503975 W WO 1997-EP5181 19970922, JP 1998-517119 19970922; US 6290950 B1 WO 1997-EP5181 19970922, US 1999-269342 19990505; AU 740389 B AU 1997-44604 19970922

FDT AU 9744604 A Based on WO 9815284; EP 956042 A2 Based on WO 9815284; JP 2001503975 W Based on WO 9815284; US 6290950 B1 Based on WO 9815284; AU 740389 B Previous Publ. AU 9744604, Based on WO 9815284

PRAI EP 1996-115954 19961004

AB EP 834322 A UPAB: 19980512

The following are claimed: (1) a vaccine comprising homogenised inactivated dermatophyte microconidia (DM) and inactivated yeast blastospores (YB's) or their antigenic material; (2) Trichophyton rubrum strain DSM-9469 and/or DSM-9470 and/or DSM-9471 and/or DSM-9472; (3) Candida albicans strain DSM-9456 and/or DSM-9457 and/or DSM-9458 and/or DSM-9459; (4) increasing the amount of swollen and normal microconidia with germ tubes of dermatophytes, comprising: (a) cultivating a dermatophyte on a solid medium; (b) harvesting and homogenising the

and not more than 70% of the cells display a second mycelial branch, and (5) increasing the amount of swollen and normal blastospores with germ tubes of yeast, comprising: (a) as in (4a) (4b), but where yeast is used:

for 2-4 hours; (d) as in (4e)-(4f), but where yeast is monitored and blastopores display the properties.

USE - The vaccines can be used for the prophylaxis and/or treatment of mycoses in humans such as **Dermatomycosis**, Candidosis or Onychomycosis. The vaccines can also be used as immunomodulators, or immunostimulators (all claimed).

Dwg.0/20

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 6 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT

AN 1993-152184 [18] WPIDS

DNC C1993-067916

TI New vaccine for treating or preventing dermatomycoses - contains several, mostly new, Trichophyton and Microsporum strains, providing wide ranging protection without side effects.

DC B04 C06 D16

IN IVANOVA, L G; POLYAKOV, I D; IVANOVA, L; POLJAKOV, I D; DIMITRIESICH, P I; LUDMILLA, I

PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM VETMEDICA GMBH; (POLY-I) POLYAKOV I D

CYC 28

PI WO 9307894 A1 19930429 (199318)* DE 64p

RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE

W: CA CS HU JP KR PL US

EP 564620 A1 19931013 (199341) DE

R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE

PT 100989 A 19940131 (199408)

CZ 9301448 A3 19940119 (199410)

SK 9300710 A3 19931006 (199420)

JP 06506476 W 19940721 (199433)

RU 2020959 C1 19941015 (199524) 14p

HU 68503 T 19950628 (199532)

SG 49872 A1 19980615 (199836)

EP 564620 B1 19990303 (199913) DE

R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE

DE 59209641 G 19990408 (199920)

ES 2127761 T3 19990501 (199924)

SK 280570 B6 20000313 (200032)

CZ 287995 B6 20010314 (200117)

HU 219263 B 20010328 (200124)

KR 262980 B1 20000801 (200132)

ADT WO 9307894 A1 WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; EP 564620 A1 EP 1992-921537 19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; PT 100989 A PT 1992-100989 19921020; CZ 9301448 A3 CZ 1993-1448 19921017; SK 9300710 A3 SK 1993-710 19930706; JP 06506476 W WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, JP 1993-507437 19921017; RU 2020959 C1 SU 1991 5006861 19911021; HU 68503 T WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, HU 1993-1798 19921017; SG 49872 A1 SG 1996-7973 19921017; EP 564620 B1 EP 1992-921537 19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; DE 59209641 G DE 1992-509641 19921017, EP 1992 921537 19921017, WO 1992 EP2391 19921017; ES 2127761 T3 EP 1992-921537 19921017; SK 280570 B6 SK 1993-710 19921017; CZ 287995 B6 WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, CZ 1993-1448 19921017; HU 219263 B WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, HU 1993-1798 19921017; KR 262980 B1 WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, KR 1993-701798 19930614

FDT EP 564620 A1 Based on WO 9307894; JP 06506476 W Based on WO 9307894; HU 68503 T Based on WO 9307894; EP 564620 B1 Based on WO 9307894; DE 59209641 G Based on EP 564620, Based on WO 9307894; ES 2127761 T3 Based on EP 564620; SK 280570 B6 Previous Publ. SK 9300710; CZ 287995 B6 Previous

dermatomycosis antigenic material from at least one of: Trichophyton verrucosum (esp. strain VKPGF 9307410); T. mentagrophytes (esp. strain VKPGF 9307032); T. sarkisovii (esp. strain VKPGF 551768); Microsporum canis (esp. strain

=> s dermatomycosis

L12 6015 DERMATOMYCOSIS

=> s l12 and (t. verrucosum or t. sarkisovii or t. mentagrophytes)

L13 537 L12 AND (T. VERRUCOSUM OR T. SARKISOVIA OR T. MENTAGROPHYTES)

=> s l13 and (inactivat? or thimerosal or formaldehyde)

L14 4 L13 AND (INACTIVAT? OR THIMEROSAL OR FORMALDEHYDE)

=> d bib ab 1-4

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 4 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

AN 74194800 EMBASE

DN 1974194800

TI The laboratory diagnosis of dermatophytosis complicated with *Candida albicans*.

AU Fischer J.B.; Kane J.

CS Lab. Serv. Branch, Ontario Min. Hlth, Toronto, Canada

SO Canadian Journal of Microbiology, (1974) 20/2 (167-182).

CODEN: CJMIAZ

DT Journal

FS 004 Microbiology

013 Dermatology and Venereology

LA English

AB When scrapings of skin and nails containing *C. albicans* and a dermatophyte are cultured, the more rapidly growing *C. albicans* may prevent the growth of the dermatophyte. Studies have shown that *C. albicans* has a complete requirement for biotin but the common dermatophytes such as *T. rubrum* and ***T. mentagrophytes*** and *Epidermophyton floccosum* are able to produce their requirements of this growth factor when cultured on a suitable medium in which the biotin has been **inactivated**. Advantage has been taken of this to restrict the growth of *C. albicans* by **inactivating** with egg albumen the biotin naturally present in the culture medium. The active principal in egg albumen is avidin. To further discourage the growth of *C. albicans* and encourage the growth of a dermatophyte, erythritol was used in place of dextrose in the isolation medium. This carbohydrate is not used by *C. albicans* but is used by *T. rubrum* and ***T. mentagrophytes***. The new medium formulated to impede the growth of *C. albicans* but encourage the growth of a dermatophyte is casamino acids erythritol albumen agar. It minimizes the chance of sending an incomplete and misleading report to the physician.

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI

AN 2001:42059 CABA

DN 20013043460

TI Efficacy of Alpevac (Biowet Pulawy) in the prevention of **dermatomycosis** in rabbits

Skuteczność szczepionki Alopecvac (Biowet Pulawy) w zwalczaniu grzybicy skórej u królików

AU Kamionowski, M.; Kamionowska, E.; Jasnoch, E.; Suchomska, B.

CS Specjalistyczny Gabinet Weterynaryjny, ul. Bilikiewicza 2, 83-200 Starogard Gdanski, Poland.

SO Zycie Weterynaryjne, (2001) Vol. 76, No. 2, pp. 101-102. 11 ref.

ISSN: 0137-6810

and licensed for foxes. **Dermatomycosis** was diagnosed in 10 of 100 New Zealand 2 month old laboratory rabbits weighing 2 kg. All animals were vaccinated i.m. twice at a 10 day interval. Clinical recovery was achieved within 1 week after treatment with Alpevac.

after 12 weeks. Rabbits remained free of symptoms 7 months later. Adverse effects included slight swelling at the site of injection in few rabbits.

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI

AN 97:30216 CABA

DN 972201978

TI Efficacy of vaccines in the control of dermatomycoses in rabbits

Skuteczność szczepionek w zwalczaniu grzybic skórnych królików

AU Wołoszyn, S.; Andrychiewicz, J.; Kostro, K.; Winiarczyk, S.; Gradzki, Z.

CS Katedra Epizootiologii i Klinika Chorob Zakaznych Zwierząt, Wydział Medycyny Weterynaryjnej, Akademia Rolnicza, ul. Gleboka 30, 20-612 Lublin, Poland.

SO Medycyna Weterynaryjna, (1996) Vol. 52, No. 8, pp. 518-521. 21 ref.

ISSN: 0025-8628

DT Journal

LA Polish

SL English

AB Clinical infection with *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* was diagnosed on 2 meat rabbit farms (A, B) of 7000 rabbits each. The youngest rabbits were most severely affected and died of septicaemia from secondary bacterial infections with mortality reaching 9-14% in 3- to 5-week-old group. Adult animals showed asbestos-like crusts on the nose and ears and around eyes. In the pregnant and suckling females lesions were found on the ventrum. Spontaneous recovery was observed in that age group after 8-10 weeks. 5550 animals on the farm A were inoculated with live *T.*

mentagrophytes strain Tv-4 vaccine (106 cfu/ml) whereas 2482

rabbits on farm B were inoculated with vaccine containing 2

inactivated immunogenic strains Tm-3 and Tm-4 (1012 cfu/ml). All

animals were immunized twice at 2-week intervals with 1 ml (adults) or 0.5 ml (young stock) dose. The second dose in the females was injected one week before mating. 1961 and 1239 rabbits were controls on the 2 farms respectively. Before vaccination the prevalence of disease was 30.8-32.1% in young stock and 8.7-95% in adults on farm A and 25.4-28.1 and 9.8-11.5% on farm B respectively. On both farms, total recovery was observed 3 weeks after the second injection in adults whereas it took young stock 70 days to reach prevalence 7-9 times lower than in control groups (1.5 and 17.1% on farm A; 2.4 and 14.8% on farm B). Rabbits born to dams immunized before mating were free from clinical symptoms until 3 weeks of age. Disinfection with ionophores was conducted on the farm B and the infection was eradicated within 4 months. Additional complication was **dermatomycosis** diagnosed in 77% (8 of 11) and 86% (12 of 14) stockmen employed on both farm respectively. Lesions were found on the face, hands, abdomen and thighs. *T. mentagrophytes* was isolated in all cases.

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 4 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2002 CSA

AN 83:104497 LIFESCI

TI Prevalence and specific prevention against trichophytosis in breeding foxes.

Badania nad występowaniem oraz swoistym zapobieganiem trychofiziozie lisów hodowlanych

AU Wołoszyn, S.; Andrychiewicz, J.; Kostro, K.; Gradzki, Z.

CS Klin. Chorob Zakaznych Zwierząt Wydziału Wet. AR, Al. Pkwn 30, 20-033 Lublin, Poland

SO MED. WETER., (1983) vol. 39, no. 7, pp. 387-391.

caused by *T. mentagrophytes* appears mainly in summer.

This seasonal appearance of the disease is connected with an increased susceptibility of young animals. Indices of morbidity in relation to

chance of sending an incomplete and misleading report to the physician.

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
AN 73:72679 CABA
DN 731306827
TI Lastanoxes, new fungicidal substances
Lastanox - nove fungicidne latky
AU Kovac, L.; Ladzianska, K.
CS Ustav Experimentalnej Farmakologie SAV, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.
SO Veterinarsky Casopis, (1973) Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 15-20. 5 tab. 5 ref.
DT Journal
LA Czech
SL Russian; German
AB The activity of lastanox preparations (containing bis-tributyltin oxide [TBTO]) against *Trichophyton verrucosum* and *T. mentagrophytes* in vitro was investigated. A single local application of mycolastanox F (0.5% TBTO, 1.14% formaldehyde, surface active substance and ethanol) on calves with ringworm led to recovery in 90% of the animals. The toxicity of the preparations to the skin and eyes of rabbits and calves was also investigated. Mycolastanox F at 0.25% had no effect on the skin of calves but caused some conjunctivitis; at 0.5% it caused some skin irritation.

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1971:139958 CAPLUS
DN 74:139958
TI Antifungal activity of trimethylenetrianiiline, benzoin, and fennel oil
AU Lee, Kyu-Yong
CS Dep. Chem., Cathol. Med. Coll., Seoul, S. Korea
SO K'at'ollik Taehak Uihakpu Nonmunjip (1968), 14, 379-94
CODEN: KTUNAA
DT Journal
LA Korean
AB Growth of *Epidermophyton floccosum*, *Microsporum gypseum*, *M. audouinii*, *M. canis*, *M. nanum*, *M. cookei*, *Trichophyton rubrum*, *T. mentagrophytes*, *T. tonsurans*, and *T. verrucosum* were inhibited completely by tri-methylenetrianiiline (1 mg/ml), and slightly inhibited by benzoin and fennel oil (1 mg-2 mg/ml). Undecylenic acid showed a complete static action against all the fungi tested, whereas aniline, formaldehyde soln., S, Na thiosulfate, benzoic acid, methylenesalicylic acid, dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, chaulmoogra oil, and *Torreya nucifera* oil did not have any significant inhibitory action.

=> s l13 and vaccin?

L17 12 L13 AND VACCIN?

=> dup rem l17

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L17

L18 12 DUP REM L17 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-12

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI

AN 2001:42059 CABA

DN 20010101

TI Formaldehyd

TI Formaldehyd

TI Formaldehyd

AU Kamionowski, M.; Kamionowska, E.; Jasnoch, E.; Suchomska, B.

CS Specjalistyczny Gabinet Weterynaryjny, ul. Bilikiewicza 2, 83 200 Starogard Gdanski, Poland.

ISSN: 0137-6810

DT Journal

LA Polish

AB Alopecur is a new inactivated **vaccine** prepared using *Trichophyton verrucosum* and *T. mentagrophytes* strains and licenced for foxes. **Dermatomycosis** was diagnosed in 30% of 100 New Zealand 2-month-old laboratory rabbits weighing 2 kg. All animals were **vaccinated** i.m. twice at a 10-day interval. Clinical recovery was achieved within 10 weeks after injections and skin scrapings were negative after 12 weeks. Rabbits remained free of symptoms 7 months later. Adverse effects included slight swelling at the site of injection in few rabbits.

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI

AN 97:30216 CABA

DN 972201978

TI Efficacy of **vaccines** in the control of dermatomycoses in rabbits

Skuteczność szczepień w zwalczaniu grzybic skórnych królików

AU Wołoszyn, S.; Andrychiewicz, J.; Kostro, K.; Winiarczyk, S.; Gradzki, Z.

CS Katedra Epizootiologii i Klinika Chorob Zakaznych Zwierząt, Wydział Medycyny Weterynaryjnej, Akademia Rolnicza, ul. Gleboka 30, 20-612 Lublin, Poland.

SO Medycyna Weterynaryjna, (1996) Vol. 52, No. 8, pp. 518-521. 21 ref.

ISSN: 0025-8628

DT Journal

LA Polish

SL English

AB Clinical infection with *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* was diagnosed on 2 meat rabbit farms (A, B) of 7000 rabbits each. The youngest rabbits were most severely affected and died of septicaemia from secondary bacterial infections with mortality reaching 9-14% in 3- to 5-week-old group. Adult animals showed asbestos-like crusts on the nose and ears and around eyes. In the pregnant and suckling females lesions were found on the ventrum. Spontaneous recovery was observed in that age group after 8-10 weeks. 5550 animals on the farm A were inoculated with live *T. mentagrophytes* strain Tv-4 **vaccine** (106 cfu/ml) whereas 2482 rabbits on farm B were inoculated with **vaccine** containing 2 inactivated immunogenic strains Tm-3 and Tm-4 (1012 cfu/ml). All animals were immunized twice at 2-week intervals with 1 ml (adults) or 0.5 ml (young stock) dose. The second dose in the females was injected one week before mating. 1961 and 1239 rabbits were controls on the 2 farms respectively. Before **vaccination** the prevalence of disease was 30.8-32.1% in young stock and 8.7-95% in adults on farm A and 25.4-28.1 and 9.8-11.5% on farm B respectively. On both farms, total recovery was observed 3 weeks after the second injection in adults whereas it took young stock 70 days to reach prevalence 7-9 times lower than in control groups (1.5 and 17.1% on farm A; 2.4 and 14.8% on farm B). Rabbits born to dams immunized before mating were free from clinical symptoms until 3 weeks of age. Disinfection with ionophores was conducted on the farm B and the infection was eradicated within 4 months. Additional complication was **dermatomycosis** diagnosed in 77% (8 of 11) and 86% (12 of 14) stockmen employed on both farm respectively. Lesions were found on the face, hands, abdomen and thighs. *T. mentagrophytes* was isolated in all cases.

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI

Vaccine

... ranging protection without side effects.

DC B04 C06 D16

IN IVANOVA, L G; POLYAKOV, I D; IVANOVA, L; POLYAKOV, I D; DIMITRIESICH, S

PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM VETMEDICA GMBH; (POLY-I) POLYAKOV I D
CYC 28
PI WO 9307894 A1 19930429 (199318)* DE 64p
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE
W: CA CS HU JP KR PL US
EP 564620 A1 19931013 (199341) DE
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE
PT 100989 A 19940131 (199408)
CZ 9301448 A3 19940119 (199410)
SK 9300710 A3 19931006 (199420)
JP 06506476 W 19940721 (199433)
RU 2020959 C1 19941015 (199524) 14p
HU 68503 T 19950628 (199532)
SG 49872 A1 19980615 (199836)
EP 564620 B1 19990303 (199913) DE
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE
DE 59209641 G 19990408 (199920)
ES 2127761 T3 19990501 (199924)
SK 280570 B6 20000313 (200032)
CZ 287995 B6 20010314 (200117)
HU 219263 B 20010328 (200124)
KR 262980 B1 20000801 (200132)
ADT WO 9307894 A1 WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; EP 564620 A1 EP 1992-921537
19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; PT 100989 A PT 1992-100989 19921020; CZ
9301448 A3 CZ 1993-1448 19921017; SK 9300710 A3 SK 1993-710 19930706; JP
06506476 W WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, JP 1993-507437 19921017; RU 2020959 C1
SU 1991-5006861 19911021; HU 68503 T WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, HU 1993-1798
19921017; SG 49872 A1 SG 1996-7973 19921017; EP 564620 B1 EP 1992-921537
19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; DE 59209641 G DE 1992-509641 19921017,
EP 1992-921537 19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; ES 2127761 T3 EP
1992-921537 19921017; SK 280570 B6 SK 1993-710 19921017; CZ 287995 B6 WO
1992-EP2391 19921017, CZ 1993-1448 19921017; HU 219263 B WO 1992-EP2391
19921017, HU 1993-1798 19921017; KR 262980 B1 WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, KR
1993-701798 19930614
FDT EP 564620 A1 Based on WO 9307894; JP 06506476 W Based on WO 9307894; HU
68503 T Based on WO 9307894; EP 564620 B1 Based on WO 9307894; DE 59209641
G Based on EP 564620, Based on WO 9307894; ES 2127761 T3 Based on EP
564620; SK 280570 B6 Previous Publ. SK 9300710; CZ 287995 B6 Previous
Publ. CZ 9301448, Based on WO 9307894; HU 219263 B Previous Publ. HU
68503, Based on WO 9307894
PRAI SU 1991-5006861 19911021
AB WO 9307894 A UPAB: 19940322

Vaccine against dermatomycosis contains, in a suitable carrier, antigenic material from at least one of: *Trichophyton verrucosum* (esp. strain VKPGF-931/410); *T. mentagrophytes* (esp. strain VKPGF-930/1032); *T. sarkisovii* (esp. strain VKPGF-551/68); *Microsporum canis* (esp. strain VKPGF 928/1393); *M. canis* var. *obesum* (esp. strain VKPGF-727/1311); *M. canis* var. *distortum* (esp. strain VKPGF-728/120) and/or *M. gypseum* (esp. strain VKPGF-729/59).
The strains VKPGF-931/410; -930/1032; -928/1393; -727/1311; -728/120 and -729/59 are new as is *T. equinum* VKPGF-929/381 an opt. component of the vaccine.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The vaccines are useful for treatment and prevention of dermatomycoses in animals and are effective against all dermatophytes in a wide range of host species. They have stable immunogenic properties.

AN 8:151666 LIFESC
TI Specific prophylaction against trichophytosis of cattle.
Obserwacje nad swoistym zapobieganiem trychofitozie bydla
EN 8:151666 LIFESC

This seasonal appearance of the disease is connected with an increased susceptibility of young animals. Indices of morbidity in relation to thickening and sanitary conditions were from 12.3 to 76.5% in small and from 21.8 to 47.7% in large farms. Inactivated **vaccine** was based on two strains pathogenic for guinea-pigs and foxes, that live was based on nonpathogenic strain which stimulated allergy in guinea-pigs and foxes. Prophylactic **vaccination** of mothers significantly decreased trichophytosis in their progeny. Indices of morbidity in groups of young foxes from **vaccinated** mothers were 5 -- 8 times lower in comparison to controls. A little better results were noted in groups of foxes **vaccinated** with alive **vaccine**.

L18 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
 AN 81:71399 CABA
 DN 811377167
 TI Specific prophylaxis of trichophytosis of furred animals
 Spetsificheskaya profilaktika trikhofitii pushnykh zverei
 AU Sarkisov, A. Kh.; Nikiforov, L. I.
 CS All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet. Med., USSR.
 SO Veterinariya, Moscow, USSR, (1981) No. 7, pp. 37-38.
 DT Journal
 LA Russian
 AB Of 514 samples of pathological material from silver foxes, polar foxes and mink 85.54% contained Trichophyton mentagrophytes, 7.52% **T. verrucosum** and 6.94% Microsporum canis. Preventive **vaccination** with Mentavac at 1 ml for silver and polar foxes 1-4 months old and at 2 ml for adults, repeated after 7-10 days, conferred immunity after 21 days. The curative dose was double the amount.

L18 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
 AN 81:65654 CABA
 DN 801368055
 TI Investigations of the detection of cellular immune reactions in dermatophytoses. Part I. Lymphocyte transformation test
 Untersuchungen zum Nachweis zellulärer Immunreaktionen bei Dermatophytien. I. Mitteilung: Lymphozytentransformationstest
 AU Tausch, I.; Jakobza, D.; Bohme, H.; Ziegler, H.
 CS Derm. Klinik Poliklinik, Humboldt-Univ. Berlin, German Democratic Republic.
 SO Dermatologische Monatsschrift, (1980) Vol. 166, No. 8, pp. 551-557. 6 tab. 26 ref.
 ISSN: 0011-9083
 DT Journal
 LA German
 SL English
 AB Most of the 69 patients with chronic dermatophytosis (52 Trichophyton rubrum, 6 **T. mentagrophytes**, 1 **T. verrucosum** and 10 mixed infections) and 30 healthy persons tested showed normal lymphocyte responses to phytohaemagglutinin. Trichophyton **vaccine** and extracts from Epidermophyton floccosum, **T. mentagrophytes** and T. rubrum induced lymphocyte transformation more frequently in patients (50%) than in controls (27%). In vitro lymphocytes responded differently to the dermatophyte antigens used, but there was no close correlation between frequency of in vitro responses to antigen and the causal agent. The cellular immune response in vitro was correlated with the detection of cellular immune reactions in vivo.

AN 80111505 ENBASE
 DN 1980111505
 TI The production of experimental dermatophyte lesions in guinea pigs.
 AN 80111505 ENBASE

TI New vaccine for treating or preventing dermatomycoses - contains several, mostly new, Trichophyton and Microsporum strains, providing wide ranging **protection** without side effects.

DC B04 C06 D16

IN IVANOVA, L G; POLYAKOV, I D; IVANOVA, L; POLJAKOV, I D; DIMITRIESICH, P I; LUDMILLA, I

PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM VETMEDICA GMBH; (POLY-I) POLYAKOV I D

CYC 28

PI WO 9307894 A1 19930429 (199318)* DE 64p
 RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE
 W: CA CS HU JP KR PL US
 EP 564620 A1 19931013 (199341) DE
 R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE
 PT 100989 A 19940131 (199408)
 CZ 9301448 A3 19940119 (199410)
 SK 9300710 A3 19931006 (199420)
 JP 06506476 W 19940721 (199433)
 RU 2020959 C1 19941015 (199524) 14p
 HU 68503 T 19950628 (199532)
 SG 49872 A1 19980615 (199836)
 EP 564620 B1 19990303 (199913) DE
 R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE
 DE 59209641 G 19990408 (199920)
 ES 2127761 T3 19990501 (199924)
 SK 280570 B6 20000313 (200032)
 CZ 287995 B6 20010314 (200117)
 HU 219263 B 20010328 (200124)
 KR 262980 B1 20000801 (200132)

ADT WO 9307894 A1 WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; EP 564620 A1 EP 1992-921537 19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; PT 100989 A PT 1992-100989 19921020; CZ 9301448 A3 CZ 1993-1448 19921017; SK 9300710 A3 SK 1993-710 19930706; JP 06506476 W WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, JP 1993-507437 19921017; RU 2020959 C1 SU 1991-5006861 19911021; HU 68503 T WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, HU 1993-1798 19921017; SG 49872 A1 SG 1996-7973 19921017; EP 564620 B1 EP 1992-921537 19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; DE 59209641 G DE 1992-509641 19921017, EP 1992-921537 19921017, WO 1992-EP2391 19921017; ES 2127761 T3 EP 1992-921537 19921017; SK 280570 B6 SK 1993-710 19921017; CZ 287995 B6 WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, CZ 1993-1448 19921017; HU 219263 B WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, HU 1993-1798 19921017; KR 262980 B1 WO 1992-EP2391 19921017, KR 1993-701798 19930614

FDT EP 564620 A1 Based on WO 9307894; JP 06506476 W Based on WO 9307894; HU 68503 T Based on WO 9307894; EP 564620 B1 Based on WO 9307894; DE 59209641 G Based on EP 564620, Based on WO 9307894; ES 2127761 T3 Based on EP 564620; SK 280570 B6 Previous Publ. SK 9300710; CZ 287995 B6 Previous Publ. CZ 9301448, Based on WO 9307894; HU 219263 B Previous Publ. HU 68503, Based on WO 9307894

PRAI SU 1991 5006861 19911021

AB WO 9307894 A UPAB: 19940322
 Vaccine against **dermatomycosis** contains, in a suitable carrier, antigenic material from at least one of: Trichophyton verrucosum (esp. strain VKPGF-931/410); **T. mentagrophytes** (esp. strain VKPGF-930/1032); **T. sarkisovii** (esp. strain VKPGF-551/68); Microsporum canis (esp. strain VKPGF-928/1393); M. canis var. obesum (esp. strain VKPGF-727/1311); M. canis var. distortum (esp. strain VKPGF-728/120) and/or M. gypseum (esp. strain VKPGF 729/59).

... and in a wide range of host species. They have stable immunogenic properties; are simple to prepare; provide a complete set of endo and exo antigens and have no adverse effects on animal

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL
 AN 2000:91943 USPATFULL
 TI Phototherapy based method for treating pathogens and composition for effecting same
 IN Lurie, Raz, Tel Aviv, Israel
 PA Dermatolazer Technologies Ltd., Tel Aviv, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)
 PI US 6090788 20000718
 AI US 1999-343199 19990630 (9)
 RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1998-US14162, filed on 13 Jul 1998
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Peselev, Elli
 LREP Friedman, Mark M.
 CLMN Number of Claims: 23
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
 LN.CNT 1076
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
 AB A method for treating an area of skin or nail affected with a pathogen, the method comprising the step of irradiating the area of skin or nail with a light beam having at least one wavelength absorbable by the pathogen.

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 3 USPATFULL
 AN 83:1782 USPATFULL
 TI Vaccine and method prophylaxis and treatment of trichophytosis caused by pathogenic organism trichophyton mentagrophytes and method for preparing same
 IN Sarkisov, Arutjun K., Begovaya alleya, 3, kv. 126, Moscow, USSR
 Nikiforov, Lev I., Semenovskiy val, 12, kv. 46, Moscow, USSR
 PI US 4368191 19830111
 AI US 1979-45384 19790604 (6)
 PRAI SU 1978-2618901 19780607
 SU 1978-2618902 19780607
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rose, Shep K.
 LREP McAulay, Fields, Fisher, Goldstein & Nissen
 CLMN Number of Claims: 11
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN No Drawings
 LN.CNT 918
 AB The vaccine for prophylaxis and treatment of trichophytosis caused by Trichophyton mentagrophytes comprises a suspension of microconidia of the immunogenic Trichophyton mentagrophytes strain No. 135/1963 in a physiological solution with a pH of 6.2-7.0 in an amount of 15-25 mln microconidia per 1 ml of the physiological solution having 8-25 mln of viable microconidia.

A method for preparing the vaccine comprises growing the fungus culture Trichophyton mentagrophytes on a nutrient medium containing sources of carbon, nitrogen, biologically active compounds till an optimal accumulation of microconidia, separation of the resulting biomass, homogenization thereof to give a suspension of individual cells of the

the thigh thereof in a dose of 1 to 4 ml twice at an interval of from 7 to 10 days.

=> d clm 2 3

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A method for treating an area of skin or nail infected with a fungal pathogen, the method comprising the steps of causing said fungal pathogen to include a light absorbing substance and irradiating the area of skin or nail with a light beam having at least one wavelength absorbable by said light absorbing substance, wherein said light absorbing substance and said light beam having said at least one wavelength absorbable by said light absorbing substance are selected such that an interaction between said light beam having said at least one wavelength absorbable by said light absorbing substance and said light absorbing substance results in excessive heating, which, by itself, is sufficient for destruction of the fungal pathogen.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the area of skin or nail is of a human being.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein causing said fungal pathogen to include said light absorbing substance is effected by induction via ultraviolet irradiation.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein causing said fungal pathogen to include said light absorbing substance is effected by subjecting said fungal pathogen to a pigment, said pigment is capable of associating with said fungal pathogen, said pigment, when associated with said fungal pathogen, serves as said light absorbing substance.
5. The method of claim 4, wherein subjecting the fungal pathogen to said pigment is effected by topically applying said pigment to the area of skin or nail.
6. The method of claim 5, wherein the area of skin or nail is pretreated in order to acquire an open texture prior to said topical application of said pigment.
7. The method of claim 5, wherein excess of pigment is removed from the area of skin or nail prior to irradiation.
8. The method of claim 4, wherein subjecting the fungal pathogen to said pigment is effected by applying said pigment through the blood system.
9. The method of claim 4, wherein subjecting the fungal pathogen to said pigment is effected by orally ingesting said pigment.
10. The method of claim 4, wherein said pigment is capable of specifically binding to the fungal pathogen.
11. The method of claim 10, wherein said pigment is conjugated to a substance capable of specifically binding to the fungal pathogen.
12. The method of claim 11, wherein said pigment is conjugated to an immunoglobulin or a drug which can specifically bind the fungal pathogen.

chlorin E5, black ink, lycopene, carotenoids, 5 aminolaevulinic acid, benzoporphyrin derivative monoacid, tetra (m-hydroxyphenyl) chlorin, N-aspartyl chlorine E6, tinetipurin, anti malarials, phenothiazines.

of photo dynamic therapy with bio-reductive drugs, carotene, lycopene, riboflavin, silver, gold, mercury, bismuth, iron, zinc, copper, picric acid, dinitrophenol, iron salts, pararosaniline chloride, acid fast stains, phenol red, carbol fuchsin, H.sub.2 SO.sub.4, methylene blue, bromocresol, brilliant green, ascospore stain, bromocresol purple, calcofour stain, Evans blue, Giemza stain, Tween 80, gomori methenamine silver stain, gram stain including hucker modification, loctophenol cotton blue, loctophenol cotton blue with polyvinyl alcohol (PVA), bromthymol blue, eosin gentian violet, thiopyronin, phthalocyanine and chloraluminicin.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein said light beam is produced by a laser system selected from the group consisting of a dye laser, a ruby laser, a tunable titanium-sapphire laser, a Copper vapor laser, a CO.sub.2 laser, an Alexandrite laser, a diode laser, an argon laser, an argon-dye laser, a KTP laser, a krypton laser, an Nd:Yag laser and a doubled Nd:Yag laser.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein the area of skin or nail is treated with an anti-irritant subsequent to said irradiation.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein causing said fungal pathogen to include said light absorbing substance is effected by subjecting said fungal pathogen to a compound, said compound inducing said fungal pathogen to develop a pigment, said pigment serves as said light absorbing substance.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein subjecting the fungal pathogen to said compound is effected by topically applying said compound to the area of skin or nail.

18. The method of claim 16, wherein the area of skin or nail is pretreated in order to open prior to said topical application of said compound.

19. The method of claim 16, wherein subjecting the fungal pathogen to said compound is effected by applying said compound through the blood system.

20. The method of claim 16, wherein subjecting the fungal pathogen to said compound is effected by orally ingesting said compound.

21. The method of claim 16, wherein said compound is a nutrient.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein said nutrient is dextrose.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein said dextrose is cornmeal or potato dextrose.

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 3 USPATFULL

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A vaccine for prophylaxis and treatment of trichophytosis in fur-bearing animals caused by the pathogenic organism *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* comprising: a suspension of microconidia of the strain

2. A vaccine as claimed in claim 1, wherein a **protective** medium is contained for the **protection** of viability and immunogenic character of microconidia, and said **protective**

sucrose or sorbitol	10.0 to 40.0
gelatine	2.0 to 10.0
water	the balance

in the amount of 1 ml of the **protective** medium per 600 to 1,000 mln of microconidia.

3. A method for prophylaxis and treatment of trichophytosis in fur-bearing animals caused by the pathogenic organism Trichophyton mentagrophytes using the vaccine of claim 1 or 2, comprising intramuscular injection of said vaccine to said fur-bearing animals in a dose of from 1-4 ml twice with an interval of from 7 to 10 days.

4. The method as claimed in claim 3, wherein the vaccine is injected at the inner side of the thigh of the fur-bearing animals.

5. A method for preparing a vaccine as claimed in claim 1 comprising: culturing the fungus Trichophyton mentagrophytes on a nutrient medium containing sources of carbon, nitrogen, biologically active compounds at a temperature within the range of from 26.degree. to 28.degree. C. for a period of from 15 to 30 days until an optical accumulation of microconidia; separating of the resulting biomass; and homogenization thereof to give a suspension of individual cells of the microorganism followed by drying said suspension to obtain the vaccine.

6. A method as claimed in claim 5, wherein prior to drying, the resulting suspension of individual cells of the microorganism is mixed with a **protective** medium having the following composition, percent by weight:

sorbitol or sacharaose	10.0 to 40.0
gelatine	2.0 to 10.0
water	the balance

at the rate of 1 ml of the **protective** medium per 1 ml of said suspension containing 600 to 1,000 mln microconidia.

7. A method as claimed in claim 5 or 6 wherein as the culture of the fungus use is made of the Trichophyton mentagrophytes strain No. 135/1963 produced by the method of multi-stage purposeful selection of rapid-growing fungus colonies with an abundant accumulation of oval-round microconidia.

8. A method for preparing a vaccine for prophylactic and treatment of trichophytosis in fur-bearing animals comprising: culturing the fungus Trichophyton mentagrophytes on a nutrient medium containing sources of biologically active compounds at a temperature within the range of from 26.degree. to 28.degree. C. for a period of from 15 to 30 days until an optical accumulation of microconidia; separating the resulting biomass; and homogenization the resulting biomass to give a suspension of individual cells of the microorganism followed by drying said suspension to obtain the vaccine.

9. The method as claimed in claim 8 wherein prior to drying, the

water	the balance
-------	-------------

as the rate of 1 ml of the **protective** medium per 1 ml of said

CS Dept. Microbiol., Univ. Otago Med. Sch., Dunedin, New Zealand
 SO Journal of Investigative Dermatology, (1979) 73/2 (198-201).
 CODEN: JIDEAE
 CY United States
 DT Journal
 FS 013 Dermatology and Venereology
 004 Microbiology
 LA English
 AB Experimental dermatophytoses were induced in virgin and previously infected guinea pigs by the quantitated application of spores to plucked and shaved areas of skin. Lesions could be consistently induced without occlusion with 7 dermatophytes - *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, *T. rubrum*, *T. tonsurans*, *Microsporum canis*, *M. gypseum*, *M. persicolor* and *Epidermophyton floccosum*. The progress of lesions was monitored visually and their infectivity determined using a hair brush sampling technique. Airborne spread of fungal elements from infected animals to other animals housed in the same area and to the atmosphere was also examined. With 2 dermatophytes, *T. mentagrophytes* and *M. canis*, it was found that the infectivity of lesions correlated well with the clinical progress of the disease after primary infection and on reinfection. This was not the case with the other fungi investigated where factors such as absence of hair invasion, hair invasion wholly or mainly endothrix in nature, or the development of a thick scab which trapped hairs and fungal elements, resulted in the development of lesions of low infectivity. Dissemination of spores into the air and onto neighboring noncontact animals occurred readily with *M. canis*, and to a lesser degree with *T. mentagrophytes*. Airborne spread of fungal elements from lesions due to the other dermatophytes was negligible. On reinfection, some spores germinated and hyphal growth occurred but lesions appeared earlier, healed more rapidly and were markedly less infective. This experimental model with *T. mentagrophytes*, would seem an ideal system for investigating the effects of various procedures, e.g., antimycotic therapy, **vaccination**, on the progress and infectivity of dermatophyte lesions.

✓ L18 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI
 AN 80:67180 CABA
 DN 791358136
 TI Epidemiological aspects of ringworm in calves on large farms
 Epizootologichni osobenosti na trikhofitiyata po relatata, otglezhdani pri promishleni usloviya
 AU Douparinova, M.; Aleksandrov, M.; Dimitrov, N.
 CS Central Vet. Res. Inst., Sofia, Bulgaria.
 SO Veterinarnomeditsinski Nauki, (1978) Vol. 15, No. 1, pp. 74-77. 18 ref.
 DT Journal
 LA Bulgarian
 SL English; Russian
 AB In 4 calf-fattening units containing animals with **dermatomycosis**, the effectiveness of a Soviet **vaccine** (TF 130) was tested. Of the contact calves examined, 20% became infected and 23% of those which survived contact with infected animals were found to be carriers of *Trichophyton faviforme* [*T. verrucosum*]. The **vaccine** conferred solid immunity against the Bulgarian str. of the sp.

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 3 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT
 AN 1993 152184 (18) WPIDS

CS ul. Sowinskiego 8/23, 20-040 Lublin, Poland
 SO MED. WETER., (1987) vol. 43, no. 5, pp. 259-264.
 DT Journal
 FS K
 LA Polish
 SL English; Polish; Russian
 AB The purpose of the work was to assess the immunogenic properties of Trichovac **vaccine** and the second one made of an attenuated strain of **T. verrucosum** (Tv-4). The examinations were performed in the farm Bisprol 3000 (group breeding in cages) and in a traditional one. In those farms trichophytosis caused by **T. verrucosum** was observed for some years. It was found that the both **vaccines** were effective. In the Bisprol 3000 farm morbidity rate was three times lower and in the traditional even four times lower than those in controls. In the **vaccinated** animals the illness was mild and the lesions healed after 4-8 weeks, while in control animals it lasted 3-5 months. Similar results were obtained following **vaccination** with the **vaccine** Tv-4.

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 12 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
 AN 86012092 EMBASE
 DN 1986012092
 TI [Occupational dermatomycoses of zoophilic origin in Bulgaria].
 BERUFLICHE DERMATOMYKOSEN ZOOPHILEN URSPRUNGS IN BULGARIEN.
 AU Balabanoff V.A.
 CS Fr.-Nansen-Str. 5, 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria
 SO Dermatosen in Beruf und Umwelt, (1985) 33/5 (170-174).
 CODEN: DBUMDB
 CY Germany
 DT Journal
 FS 035 Occupational Health and Industrial Medicine
 013 Dermatology and Venereology
 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
 052 Toxicology
 LA German
 SL English; French
 AB The relative proportion of zoophilic dermatomycoses increased in comparison with Tinea capitis et pedum. The most frequent zoophilic species now is not only **T. mentagrophytes**, but **T. verrucosum** as well. Occupational mycoses caused by **T. mentagrophytes** and **T. quinckeanum** in vivaria present new problems for experimental medicine. The authors states his arguments in favour of **T. quinckeanum** as a separate, specialized species with reduced morphology, forming scutula. **T. verrucosum** is phylogenetically the most highly differentiated monoreceptive zoophilic on cattle. With its physiological, parasitological and epidemiological characteristics it is primarily the object of veterinary medicine and also of human medicine. The measures for fighting mycotic infections are described in detail. Because of cattlefarm expansion the struggle against cattle trichophytosis presents in itself a tough problem. The number of the infected is thus also increased. Immunisation with the LFT-130 **vaccine** and therapy with griseofulvin products containing medicinal feed, according to Kielstein, is recommended.

L18 ANSWER 6 OF 12 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

SC MIKOL FITOPATOL, 1985 19 1, 51-59.
 CODEN: MIFIB2. ISSN: 0026-3648.
 FS BA; OLD

from 21.8 to 47.7% in large farms. **Inactivated** vaccine was based on two strains pathogenic for guinea-pigs and foxes, that live was based on nonpathogenic strain which stimulated allergy in guinea-pigs and foxes. Prophylactic vaccination of mothers significantly decreased trichophytosis in their progeny. Indices of morbidity in groups of young foxes from vaccinated mothers were 5 -- 8 times lower in comparison to controls. A little better results were noted in groups of foxes vaccinated with alive vaccine.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:05:45 ON 24 MAY 2002)

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, AGRICOLA, EMBASE, CABA, WPIDS, JAPIO, BIOTECHDS, LIFESCI, CAPLUS, USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 09:06:16 ON 24 MAY 2002

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E POLYAKOV IGOR DIMITRIESICH/AU
L1      5 S E1-E2
E POLYAKOV I D/AU
L2      0 S E1 E3
L3      45 S E1 OR E3
E IVANOVA LUDMILLA/AU
L4      7 S E1-E3
E IVANOVA L/AU
L5      258 S E3
L6      314 S L1-L5
L7      19 S L6 AND DERMATOPHYTE?
L8      235 DUP REM L6 (79 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9      18 DUP REM L7 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L10     8 S L6 AND DERMATOMYCOSIS
L11     6 DUP REM L10 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L12     6015 S DERMATOMYCOSIS
L13     537 S L12 AND (T. VERRUCOSUM OR T. SARKISOVII OR T. MENTAGROPHYTES
L14     4 S L13 AND (INACTIVAT? OR THIMEROSAL OR FORMALDEHYDE)

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=> s l13 and (inactivat? or thimerosal or formaldehyde or 2-propiolactone)
8 FILES SEARCHED...

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L15     7 L13 AND (INACTIVAT? OR THIMEROSAL OR FORMALDEHYDE OR 2-PROPIOLA
CTONE)

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=> dup rem l15

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L15

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L16     7 DUP REM L15 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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=> d bib ab 1-7

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L16     ANSWER 1 OF 7  CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CAB1
AN      2001:42059  CABA
DN      20013043460
TI      Efficacy of Alopecvac (Biowet Pulawy) in the prevention of
dermatomycosis in rabbits
Skuteczonsc szczepionki Alopecvac (Biowet Pulawy) w zwalczaniu grzybicy
skornej u krolekow
AU      Kamionowski, M.; Kamionowska, E.; Jasnoch, E.; Suchomska, B.
CS      Specjalistyczny Gabinet Weterynaryjny, ul. Bilikiewicza 2, 83-200

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AB      Alopecvac is a new inactivated vaccine prepared using
Trichophyton verrucosum and T. mentagrophytes strains
and licenced for foxes. Dermatomycosis was diagnosed in 30% of

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were vaccinated i.m. twice at a 10-day interval. Clinical recovery was achieved within 10 weeks after injections and skin scrapings were negative after 12 weeks. Rabbits remained free of symptoms 7 months later. Adverse effects included slight swelling at the site of injection in few rabbits.

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 7 USPATFULL

AN 96:9158 USPATFULL

TI Anti-fungal nail lacquer and method therefor

IN Nimni, Marcel, 2800 Neilson Way #908, Santa Monica, CA, United States 90405

PI US 5487776 19960130

AI US 1994-210220 19940317 (8)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Green, Anthony

LREP Poms, Smith, Lande & Rose

CLMN Number of Claims: 14

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 409

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An anti-fungal nail lacquer composition containing a film-forming agent, a solvent therefore, and an anti-fungal amount of griseofulvin which can be either in suspension or solution in the nail lacquer composition. A method of using the anti-fungal nail lacquer composition includes applying the composition to a finger or toenail and allowing the composition to remain in contact with the nail until the solvents evaporate and a thin film of griseofulvin remains on the nail.

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI

AN 97:30216 CABA

DN 972201978

TI Efficacy of vaccines in the control of dermatomycoses in rabbits

Skuteczność szczepionek w zwalczaniu grzybic skornych królików

AU Wołoszyn, S.; Andrychiewicz, J.; Kostro, K.; Winiarczyk, S.; Gradzki, Z.

CS Katedra Epizootiologii i Klinika Chorob Zakaznych Zwierzat, Wydział Medycyny Weterynaryjnej, Akademia Rolnicza, ul. Gleboka 30, 20-612 Lublin, Poland.

SO Medycyna Weterynaryjna, (1996) Vol. 52, No. 8, pp. 518-521. 21 ref.

ISSN: 0025-8628

DT Journal

LA Polish

SL English

AB Clinical infection with *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* was diagnosed on 2 meat rabbit farms (A, B) of 7000 rabbits each. The youngest rabbits were most severely affected and died of septicaemia from secondary bacterial infections with mortality reaching 9-14% in 3- to 5-week-old group. Adult animals showed asbestos-like crusts on the nose and ears and around eyes. In the pregnant and suckling females lesions were found on the ventrum. Spontaneous recovery was observed in that age group after 8-10 weeks. 5550 animals on the farm A were inoculated with live *T.*

mentagrophytes strain Tv-4 vaccine (106 cfu/ml) whereas 2482

rabbits on farm B were inoculated with vaccine containing 2

inactivated immunogenic strains Tm-3 and Tm-4 (1012 cfu/ml). All

animals were immunized twice at 2-week intervals with 1 ml (adults) or 0.5

ml (young stock) respectively. On both farms total prevalence was highest 1 week after the second injection in adults whereas it took young stock 70 days to reach prevalence 7-9 times lower than in control groups (1.5 and 17.1% on farm A; 2.4 and 14.8% on farm B). Rabbits born to dams immunized before

with ionophores was conducted on the farm B and the infection was eradicated within 4 months. Additional complication was **dermatomycosis** diagnosed in 77% (8 of 11) and 86% (12 of 14) stockmen employed on both farm respectively. Lesions were found on the face, hands, abdomen and thighs. **T. mentagrophytes** was isolated in all cases.

- ```

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 7 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2002 CSA
AN 83:104497 LIFESCI
TI Prevalence and specific prevention against trichophytosis in breeding
foxes.
Badania nad występowaniem oraz swoistym zapobieganiem trychofitozie lisow
hodowlanych
AU Woloszyn, S.; Andrychiewicz, J.; Kostro, K.; Gradzki, Z.
CS Klin. Chorob Zakaznych Zwierzat Wydzialu Wet. AR, Al. Pkwn 30, 20-033
Lublin, Poland
SO MED. WETER., (1983) vol. 39, no. 7, pp. 387-391.
DT Journal
FS K
LA Polish
SL English; Polish; Russian
AB The observations performed in 1977-79 revealed that skin trichophytosis
caused by T. mentagrophytes appears mainly in summer.
This seasonal appearance of the disease is connected with an increased
susceptibility of young animals. Indices of morbidity in relation to
thickening and sanitary conditions were from 12.3 to 76.5% in small and
from 21.8 to 47.7% in large farms. Inactivated vaccine was based
on two strains pathogenic for guinea-pigs and foxes, that live was based
on nonpathogenic strain which stimulated allergy in guinea-pigs and foxes.
Prophylactic vaccination of mothers significantly decreased trichophytosis
in their progeny. Indices of morbidity in groups of young foxes from
vaccinated mothers were 5 -- 8 times lower in comparison to controls. A
little better results were noted in groups of foxes vaccinated with alive
vaccine.

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 7 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 74194800 EMBASE
DN 1974194800
TI The laboratory diagnosis of dermatophytosis complicated with Candida
albicans.
AU Fischer J.B.; Kane J.
CS Lab. Serv. Branch, Ontario Min. Hlth, Toronto, Canada
SO Canadian Journal of Microbiology, (1974) 20/2 (167-182).
CODEN: CJMIAZ
DT Journal
FS 004 Microbiology
013 Dermatology and Venereology
LA English
AB When scrapings of skin and nails containing C. albicans and a dermatophyte
are cultured, the more rapidly growing C. albicans may prevent the growth
of the dermatophyte. Studies have shown that C. albicans has a complete
requirement for biotin but the common dermatophytes such as T. rubrum and
T. mentagrophytes and Epidermophyton floccosum are able
to produce their requirements of this growth factor when cultured on a
suitable medium in which the biotin has been inactivated.

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canis var. distortum (esp. strain VKPGF-728/120) and/or M. gypseum (esp. strain VKPGF-729/59).

The strains VKPGF-931/410; -930/1032; -928/1393; -727/1311; -728/120 and -729/59 are new as is T. equinum VKPGF-929/381 an opt. component of the vaccine.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The vaccines are useful for treatment and prevention of dermatomycoses in animals and are effective against all dermatophytes in a wide range of host species. They have stable immunogenic properties; are simple to prepare; provide a complete set of endo- and exo-antigens and have no adverse effects on animal  
Dwg.0/0

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI

AN 90:23150 CABA

DN 902220316

TI **Dermatomycosis** of camels and biological properties of the causal agent

AU Sarkisov, A. Kh.; **Polyakov, I. D.**; Ivanova, L. G.

CS Vsesoyuznyi Institut Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, Moscow, USSR

SO Veterinariya (Moskva), (1989) No. 10, pp. 31-35. 9 ref.

ISSN: 0042-4846

DT Journal

LA Russian

SL English

AB Ringworm affecting young camels (*Camelus ferus bactrianus* and *C. dromedarius*) was caused by *Trichophyton sarkisovii*, first described in 1983. Prophylactic and therapeutic measures were discussed.

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI

AN 91:97188 CABA

DN 912207363

TI Clinical manifestations of **dermatomycosis** induced in various animals by *Trichophyton sarkisovii* from camels

AU **Polyakov, I. D.**; Ivanova, L. G.

CS Vsesoyuznyi Institut Eksper. Veterinarii, Moscow, USSR.

SO Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1988) Vol. 65, pp. 43-45.

DT Journal

LA Russian

AB The agent of camel ringworm was specific for camels, but experimental infection could be induced more readily in guineapigs than in rabbits and rats.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 2

AN 1985:230381 BIOSIS

DN BA79:10377

TI TRICHOPHYTON-SARKISOVII NEW-SPECIES A NEW PATHOGENIC FUNGUS WHICH CAUSES **DERMATOMYCOSIS** IN CAMELS.

AU IVANOVA L G; **POLYAKOV I D**

CS YA.R. KOVALENKO ALL-UNION RES. INST. EXP. VET., MOSCOW, USSR.

SO MIKOL FITOPATOL, (1983 (RECD 1984)) 17 (5), 363-367.

CODEN: MIFIB2. ISSN: 0026-3648.

FS BA; OLD

LA Russian

AB *T. sarkisovii*, sp. nov. was proposed and described in the course of a

study of the role of fungi in the pathogenesis of the dermatomycosis of *T. sarkisovii* and *T. verrucosum*. Specific components were observed in protein preparations of *T. sarkisovii*. *T. sarkisovii* was pathogenic on laboratory animals (rabbits and guinea pigs). The new species was also

Publ. CZ 9301448, Based on WO 9307894; HU 219263 B Previous Publ. HU 68503, Based on WO 9307894

PRAI SU 1991-5006861 19911021

AB WO 9307894 A UPAB: 19940322

Vaccine against dermatomycosis contains, in a suitable carrier, antigenic material from at least one of: *Trichophyton verrucosum* (esp. strain VKPGF-931/410); *T. mentagrophytes* (esp. strain VKPGF-930/1032); *T. sarkisovii* (esp. strain VKPGF-551/68); *Microsporum canis* (esp. strain VKPGF-928/1393); *M. canis* var. *obesum* (esp. strain VKPGF-727/1311); *M. canis* var. *distortum* (esp. strain VKPGF-728/120) and/or *M. gypseum* (esp. strain VKPGF-729/59).

The strains VKPGF-931/410; -930/1032; -928/1393; -727/1311; -728/120 and -729/59 are new as is *T. equinum* VKPGF-929/381 an opt. component of the vaccine.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The vaccines are useful for treatment and prevention of dermatomycoses in animals and are effective against all **dermatophytes** in a wide range of host species. They have stable immunogenic properties; are simple to prepare; provide a complete set of endo- and exo-antigens and have no adverse effects on animal  
Dwq.0/0

✓ L9 ANSWER 4 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI

AN 90:23150 CABA

DN 902220316

TI Dermatomycosis of camels and biological properties of the causal agent

AU Sarkisov, A. Kh.; Polyakov, I. D.; Ivanova, L. G.

CS Vsesoyuznyi Institut Eksperimental'noi Veterinariii, Moscow, USSR

SO Veterinariya (Moskva), (1989) No. 10, pp. 31-35. 9 ref.

ISSN: 0042-4846

DT Journal

LA Russian

SL English

AB Ringworm affecting young camels (*Camelus ferus bactrianus* and *C. dromedarius*) was caused by *Trichophyton sarkisovii*, first described in 1983. Prophylactic and therapeutic measures were discussed.

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI

AN 91:97188 CABA

DN 912207363

TI Clinical manifestations of dermatomycosis induced in various animals by *Trichophyton sarkisovii* from camels

AU Polyakov, I. D.; Ivanova, L. G.

CS Vsesoyuznyi Institut Eksper. Veterinariii, Moscow, USSR.

SO Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinariii, (1988) Vol. 65, pp. 43-45.

DT Journal

LA Russian

AB The agent of camel ringworm was specific for camels, but experimental infection could be induced more readily in guineapigs than in rabbits and rats.

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI

AN 89:40451 CABA

DN 892286514

TI Antigenic structure of *Microsporum* species from animals

AU Polyakov, I. D.

CS Vsesoyuznyi Institut Eksper. Veterinariii, Moscow, USSR.

SO Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinariii, (1989) Vol. 66, pp. 43-45.

ISSN: 0042-4846

DT Journal

LA Russian

AB Antigens were extracted from mycelium or microconidia of *M. canis*, *M. gypseum* or *M. equinum* by trichloroacetic acid, alcoholic solution of

AU Ivanova, L. G.; **Polyakov, I. D.**  
CS Kovalenko All-Union Res. Inst. Exp. Vet., Moscow, USSR.  
SO Mikologiya i Fitopatologiya, (1983) Vol. 17, No. 5, pp. 363-367. 1 pl., 1 fig., 2 tab. 12 ref.  
ISSN: 0026-3648  
DT Journal  
LA Russian  
SL Latin  
AB *T. sarkisovii*, isolated from infected camels in the Kazakh SSR during 1976-81, caused thickening of the skin which was covered with white scales. The foci of infection were localized in the region of the head and neck then on the chest and extremities. On Sabouraud's agar colonies of the fungus were leathery, beige, greyish or rusty. Numerous arthrospores were formed. Microconidia were frequently absent or sporadic, spherical or oval; macroconidia were absent. *T. sarkisovii* is similar to *T. verrucosum* but it has larger microconidia and larger hyphae and on Sabouraud's agar it grew more rapidly. Colonies of *T. sarkisovii* were brownish in colour whereas those of *T. verrucosum* showed no pigmentation. *T. sarkisovii* was highly pathogenic to lab. animals (rabbits and guinea pigs). Attempts to isolate it from soil on which camels were kept were unsuccessful.

4 L9 ANSWER 11 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI  
AN 83:130035 CABA  
DN 832230473  
TI Pathogenicity and immunogenicity of strains of *Trichophyton verrucosum* from different sources  
AU Golovina, N. P.; Ivanova, L. G.; **Polyakov, I. D.**  
CS VIEV, Moscow, USSR.  
SO Byulleten Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1982) Vol. 45, pp. 59-61.  
DT Journal  
LA Russian  
AB Strains from cattle, reindeer, sheep and goats were all pathogenic for calves. The "LTF-130" vaccine was capable of protecting calves from infection with strains from other species of animal. However, for correct assessment of the immunogenicity of live antigen from a given strain of the fungus, it should be tested in the same species that it was isolated from.

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI  
AN 83:73176 CABA  
DN 831392486  
TI Allergic reactions in dermatomycoses of horses  
AU Petrovich, S. V.; **Polyakov, I. D.**; Runova, V. F.; Polyakova, T. M.  
CS All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet., Moscow, USSR.  
SO Veterinariya, Moscow, USSR, (1982) No. 10, pp. 22-23.  
DT Journal  
LA Russian  
AB Allergens from 30-day-old cultures of *T[richophyton] equinum*, *T. mentagrophytes*, *M[icrosporum] canis* and *M. equinum* were injected (0.2 ml/horse) into the neck of horses. Horses suffering from trichophytosis showed allergic reactions of the delayed type only whereas those with microsporiasis showed both delayed and immediate types of allergic reactions. Of 14 horses with trichophytosis, 13 reacted positively to

reactions of the immediate type with the material of *M. canis* and *M. equinum* were observed.

L9 ANSWER 13 OF 18 CABA COPYRIGHT 2002 CABI

10. The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein as the culture of the fungus use is made of the Trichophyton mentagrophytes strain No. 135/1963 produced by the method of multi-stage purposeful selection of rapid-growing fungus colonies with an abundant accumulation of oval-round microconidia which is deposited in the All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary and registered under No. 135/1963.

11. The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein the nutrient medium contains sources of carbon and nitrogen.

=> dup rem l13

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L13

L20 486 DUP REM L13 (51 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l20 and verrucosum (5a) mentagrophytes (5a) sarkisovii

L21 1 L20 AND VERRUCOSUM (5A) MENTAGROPHYTES (5A) SARKISOVII

=> d bib ab

L21 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AN 1986:93749 BIOSIS

DN BA81:4165

TI SPECIFIC PROPHYLAXIS OF TRICHOPHYTOSIS IN ANIMALS.

AU SARKISOV A KH

CS YA.R. KOVALENKO ALL-UNION RES. INST. EXP. VET., MOSCOW, USSR.

SO MIKOL FITOPATOL, (1985) 19 (1), 51-57.

CODEN: MIFIB2. ISSN: 0026-3648.

FS BA; OLD

LA Russian

AB The following main causal agents of **dermatomycosis** in animals were identified on the basis of data from the literature and experimental data: Trichophyton verrucosum, T. autotrophicum; **T. sarkisovii**, T. equinum, **T. mentagrophytes**, Microsporum equinum and M. canis. Data were presented on the formation of immunity in animals with trichophytosis and on vaccines against trichophytosis in cattle, horses and fur animals.

AN 1991:501690 BIOSIS  
DN BA92:124650  
TI MONOVALENT AND COMBINED **INACTIVATED KILLED VACCINES IN**  
THE PROPHYLAXIS OF **TRICHOPHYTOSIS** OF BREEDING FOXES.  
AU WAWRZKIEWICZ J; WAWRZKIEWICZ K; SADZIKOWSKI Z  
CS UL. B CHROBREGO 1/19, 20-611 LUBLIN.  
SO MED WETER, (1991) 47 (7), 317-320.  
CODEN: MDWTAG. ISSN: 0025-8628.

FS BA; OLD

LA Polish

AB The purpose of the work was to elaborate an **inactivated** vaccine against **trichophytosis** (**ringworm**) of breeding foxes and assess its protective value under experimental conditions. The studies

were carried out on three groups of foxes which were immunized at the age of 1, 3 and 6 months. There were used two vaccines i.e. a monovalent vaccine prepared of the *Trichophyton verrucosum* strain No 43 and a combined one containing the strains of *T. verrucosum* No 43 and *T. mentagrophytes* var. *granulosum* No 53. The animals were vaccinated

twice

intramuscularly at intervals of 10-14 days using from 1 to 2 ml of the preparations depending upon the age of animals. The protective value of the vaccines was assayed by means of challenge employing the suspension

of

virulent strains of *T. verrucosum* and *T. mentagrophytes*. It was found that: 1) Foxes from 1 to 6 months old were sensitive to artificial infection with virulent strains of *T. mentagrophytes* and *T. verrucosum*; 2) After infection the signs of clinical **trichophytosis** appeared at the site of infection at day 10 and disappeared after 4-6 weeks depending upon the age of animals and intensiveness of changes; 3) The combined vaccine and also a monovalent vaccine (prepared from *T. verrucosum* strain) elicited a high degree of protection against virulent strains of *T. mentagrophytes* and *T. verrucosum*; 4) The **inactivated** vaccines could be applied at the end of the 4th week of young foxes which acquired in this way a high degree of protection in the period of their highest sensitivity to **ringworm**.

09/256915

(FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:37:02 ON 31 AUG 2000)

L1 68 S (TRICHOPHY? OR T) (W) VERRUCOS? OR DSM7277 OR DSM(5A) 7277  
L2 10 S L1 AND (VACCIN? OR IMMUNIS? OR IMMUNIZ?)  
L3 4 S L1 AND DERMATOMY?  
L4 14 S L2 OR L3

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:501294 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:269427

TITLE: Diversity among wild type and

**vaccination strains of**

**Trichophyton verrucosum**

investigated using random amplified polymorphic  
DNA analysis

AUTHOR(S): Hajduch, M.; Drabek, J.; Raclavsky, V.; Kotala,  
V.; Michalek, T.; Zelenkova, I.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Experimental Medicine, Department  
of Paediatrics, Faculty of Medicine, Palacky  
University and Faculty Hospital in Olomouc,  
Olomouc, 775 20, Czech Rep.

SOURCE: Folia Biol. (Prague) (1999), 45(4), 151-156  
CODEN: FOBLAN; ISSN: 0015-5500

PUBLISHER: Institute of Molecular Genetics

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The authors initially tested 20 primers for their ability to amplify  
genomic DNA of **Trichophyton verrucosum** using  
RAPD. Six of these were selected for further study aimed at  
discrimination of wild type and **vaccination strains of**  
**T. verrucosum**. The results indicate that RAPD  
successfully distinguished all strains included in the study. In  
addn., results of cor. cluster anal. were consistent with the fact  
that the avirulent **vaccination strains (T.**  
**verrucosum** TV-M9 and **T. verrucosum**  
TV-M-130) were prepd. by UV (UV) light induced mutagenesis of the  
std. wild type strain **T. verrucosum** Straznice.  
No marker for a/virulence was detected. These outcomes suggest new  
possibilities for epidemiol. analyses, for discrimination among  
different **vaccination strains** and studies of fungal  
population in **vaccinated/infected hosts**.

REFERENCE COUNT: 26

REFERENCE(S): (2) Bidochka, M; Curr Genet 1994, V25, P107  
CAPLUS

(3) Bock, M; Mycoses 1994, V37, P79 CAPLUS

5) Lamboy, W; PCR Methods and Appl 1994, V4,  
Searcher : Shears 308-4994

09/256915

P31 CAPLUS  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:313177 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:316589  
TITLE: Process for preparing **vaccines** against  
dermatophytoses of animals and dermatophytic  
allergens  
INVENTOR(S): Rybnikar, Alois; Vrzal, Vladimir; Chumela, Josef  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bioveta, Czech Rep.  
SOURCE: Czech Rep., 4 pp.  
CODEN: CZXXED  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Czech  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO.             | KIND | DATE     | APPLICATION NO. | DATE     |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| CZ 283615              | B6   | 19980513 | CZ 1996-1581    | 19960531 |
| SK 279831              | B6   | 19990413 | SK 1996-1173    | 19960913 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: |      |          | CZ 1996-1581    | 19960531 |

AB Strains of *Microsporum canis*, **Trichophyton verrucosum**, and *T. equinum* were grown on agar media at 26-29.degree.C for 11-21 days and then homogenized in buffered saline or distd. water. The buffer may contain 3 g NaCl, 0.2 g KCl, 2.38 g Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, and 0.2 g KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> per L distd. water. The emulsion is then inactivated by 60Co irradiation and mixed with montanide (1:1) or with AlPO<sub>4</sub> or Al(OH)<sub>3</sub> to the Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> content of 0.25-0.5%. The products can be used as **vaccines** or allergens.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:520333 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:121647  
TITLE: Mixed **vaccine** for control of  
trichophytosis in cattle and other artiodactyls  
INVENTOR(S): Sarkisov, Arutyun Kh.; Golovina, Natalya P.;  
Galushko, Lyudmila Kh.; Krasota, Lyudmila A.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vserossijskij Nauchno-Issledovatel'skij Institut  
Eksperimental'noj Veterinarii Im.Ya.R.Kovalenko,  
Russia  
SOURCE: Russ. From: Izobreteniya 1997, (29), 211.  
CODEN: RUXXE7

09/256915

trichophytosis **vaccine** from live  
virulent strains of **Trichophyton**  
**verrucosum**

INVENTOR(S): Rybníkar, Alois; Jordan, Vladimír; Vrzal,  
Vladimír; Chumela, Josef  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BIOVETA, Czech Rep.  
SOURCE: Czech Rep., 6 pp.  
CODEN: CZXXED  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Czech  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO.             | KIND | DATE     | APPLICATION NO. | DATE     |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| CZ 279982              | B6   | 19950913 | CZ 1993-499     | 19930325 |
| SK 279169              | B6   | 19980708 | SK 1993-1482    | 19931227 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: |      |          | CZ 1993-499     | 19930325 |

AB A **vaccine** against cattle trichophytosis can be prepd. by lyophilization of live, virulent **vaccine** strains of **T. verrucosum** growing under conditions of aerobic cultivation for 12-19 days at 25-20.degree.C. The **vaccine**, made from **T. verrucosum** strains CCM 8165, CCM 8166, or CCM 8167 multiplying on a defined culture substrate, contains 9-10% by wt. of the appropriate culture ext., the fungal mass being homogenized with 0.8 % by wt. of NaCl at 8000-10,000 rpm for 2-3 min and stabilized by lyophilization drying after being placed in an aq. soln. of gelatin 2.5% and 3.75% sucrose, or an aq. soln. contg. 2% dextran as a lyophilization preservative medium. The **vaccine** is frozen at -50.degree.C for no less than 6 h or at -45.degree.C for no less than 8 h, and the dried product is kept at no higher than 28.degree.C.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:655209 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:54135

TITLE: CCM F-765, an avirulent strain of  
**Trichophyton verrucosum** for  
production of a **vaccine** against  
trychophytosis of cattle

INVENTOR(S): Hejtmanek, Milan; Weigl, Evzen; Rybníkar, Alois;  
Vazal, Vladimír; Chumela, Josef

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Czech Rep.

SOURCE: Czech Rep., 4 pp.

CODEN: CZXXED

PATENT INFORMATION:

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

09/256915

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE     | APPLICATION NO. | DATE     |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| CZ 279159  | B6   | 19950118 | CZ 1993-212     | 19930217 |

AB An avirulent strain of **Trichophyton verrucosum** CCM F-765 was prepd. which is suitable for use in the development of a live **vaccine** against trychophytosis of cattle. The strain was developed from a completely virulent strain of **Trichophyton verrucosum** by a genetic method described in the invention. The strain is heat-sensitive and possesses extremely good immunogenic and sporulational properties.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:503236 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:230764  
TITLE: Acidic water for treatment of dermatoses in domestic animals  
INVENTOR(S): Komatu, Shigeru; Murai, Tetuya  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Miura-Denshi K. K., Japan; Miura, Toshiyuki  
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO.                                | KIND | DATE     | APPLICATION NO. | DATE     |
|-------------------------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| EP 645141                                 | A1   | 19950329 | EP 1994-113509  | 19940830 |
| R: AT, CH, DE, DK, FR, GB, IE, LI, NL, SE |      |          |                 |          |
| JP 07118158                               | A2   | 19950509 | JP 1994-209174  | 19940810 |
| FI 9403974                                | A    | 19950301 | FI 1994-3974    | 19940830 |
| CA 2131224                                | AA   | 19950301 | CA 1994-2131224 | 19940831 |
| AU 9471597                                | A1   | 19950316 | AU 1994-71597   | 19940831 |
| AU 681416                                 | B2   | 19970828 |                 |          |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                    |      |          | JP 1993-239099  | 19930831 |

AB The acidic water obtained by electrolysis is applied or sprayed to domestic animals several times at an initial stage of the dermatosis. The water has a pH of .apprx.2.6 and a high oxidn.-redn. potential of .gtoreq.1050 mV. The water inhibits the growth of **Trichophyton verrucosum** and *Staphylococcus hyicus*. Anti-infective effects of the acidic water were demonstrated in cows with **dermatomycosis** and pigs with exudative epidermitis.

MENT A. More  
TITLE:

Vaccine against trichophytosis in  
Searcher : Shears 308-4994

09/256915

INVENTOR(S): animals  
Yablochnik, Ljuobov Markovna; Sarkisov, Karen  
Artemovich; Letyagin, Konstantin Pavlovich;  
Panin, Alexandr Nikolaevich  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vserossiisky gosudarstvenny Nauchno  
Issledovatel'sky Institute Kontrolya, Russia  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Russian  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO.                                                         | KIND | DATE     | APPLICATION NO. | DATE     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 9415632                                                         | A1   | 19940721 | WO 1993-RU319   | 19931227 |
| W: AU, BG, CA, CZ, FI, LV, NO, PL, SK, US                          |      |          |                 |          |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE |      |          |                 |          |
| RU 2018321                                                         | C1   | 19940830 | RU 1992-15462   | 19921230 |
| AU 9458245                                                         | A1   | 19940815 | AU 1994-58245   | 19931227 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                                             |      |          | RU 1992-15462   | 19921230 |
|                                                                    |      |          | WO 1993-RU319   | 19931227 |

AB The prevention and treatment of trichophytosis in animals in veterinary science is described. The proposed trichophytosis **vaccine** differs from known **vaccines** in contg. in addn. an antigen of the strain VGNKI No. 27 of the fungus Trichophyton mentagrophytes in quantities sufficient to provoke an immune reaction in an animal. A compn. for **vaccine** contained **T. verrucosum** I30L, T. mentagrophytes, saccharose 10-20.0, gelatin 1.5-4.0 and water remaining.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:556030 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:156030  
TITLE: Effect of levamisole on the immune response of guinea pigs **immunized** with inactivated **Trichophyton verrucosum** strain  
AUTHOR(S): Wawrzekiewicz, Krystyna; Wawrzekiewicz, Janusz  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Wyd. Wet., AR, Lublin, Pol.  
SOURCE: Ann. Univ. Mariae Curie-Sklodowska, Sect. DD (1987), Volume Date 1984, 39, 53-63  
CODEN: ACDDA6; ISSN: 0301-7737  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

Of immunol. reactions also depended on the way of T.

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

09/256915

Polchlor, Pollena jod K and Mycofix in the control of bovine trichophytosis

AUTHOR(S): Bukowski, Kazimierz; Konarzewski, Andrzej  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Wyd. Weter., Akad. Roln., Warsaw, Pol.  
SOURCE: Med. Weter. (1980), 36(3), 161-4  
CODEN: MDWTAG; ISSN: 0025-8628

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Polish

AB Repeated rubbing of mycotic skin foci with 10% aq. solns. of Polchlor K [74811-83-9] or Pollena Iod K [59165-47-8], combined with repeated sprayings with 10% preps. rapidly cured calf mycosis caused by *Trichophyton verrucosum*. Repeated prophylactic sprays with 3% preps. prevented infection by 93-6%. Mycofix [74811-79-3] was less effective. In vitro the effectiveness of fungicidal preps. decreased in the order: Polchlor K > Pollena Iod K > Polchlor (Cl-I complexes with surfactants) [74811-82-8], whereas Polchlor M [74811-84-0] and Mycofix were inactive.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:139958 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:139958  
TITLE: Antifungal activity of trimethylenetrianiiline, benzoin, and fennel oil

AUTHOR(S): Lee, Kyu-Yong  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Cathol. Med. Coll., Seoul, S. Korea  
SOURCE: K'at'ollik Taehak Uihakpu Nonmunjip (1968), 14, 379-94  
CODEN: KTUNAA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Korean

AB Growth of *Epidermophyton floccosum*, *Microsporum gypseum*, *M. audouini*, *M. canis*, *M. nanum*, *M. cookei*, *Trichophyton rubrum*, *T. mentagrophytes*, *T. tonsurans*, and *T. verrucosum* were inhibited completely by tri-methylenetrianiiline (1 mg/ml), and slightly inhibited by benzoin and fennel oil (1 mg-2 mg/ml). Undecylenic acid showed a complete static action against all the fungi tested, whereas aniline, formaldehyde soln., S, Na thiosulfate, benzoic acid, methylenesalicylic acid, dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, chaulmoogra oil, and *Torreya nucifera* oil did not have any significant inhibitory action.

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, CABA, AGRICOLA, VETB, VETU' ENTERED AT 10:42:46 ON 31 AUG 2000)

204 3 17 F L8

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

09/256915

L10 162 DUP REM L9 (42 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L11 16 S L10 AND ANTIGEN?

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:47:34 ON 31 AUG 2000  
E GLUCOSE/CN 5

L12 2 S E3  
E YEAST EXTRACT?/CN  
L13 1 S E2

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH,  
JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, CABA, AGRICOLA, VETB, VETU' ENTERED AT 10:48:05  
ON 31 AUG 2000

L14 1 S L10 AND (L12 OR GLUCOSE)  
L15 1 S L10 AND (L13 OR YEAST(3A) (EXTRACT? OR EXT##))  
L16 16 S L11 OR L14 OR L15

=> d 1-16 ibib abs

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 16 MEDLINE  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95387228 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95387228  
TITLE: Experimental immunity to *Microsporum canis* and cross  
reactions with other **dermatophytes** of  
veterinary importance.  
AUTHOR: Pier A C; Hodges A B; Lauze J M; Raisbeck M  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Veterinary Sciences, University of  
Wyoming, Laramie 82071, USA.  
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND VETERINARY MYCOLOGY, (1995  
Mar-Apr) 33 (2) 93-7.  
Journal code: JMD. ISSN: 0268-1218.  
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom  
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199512

AB An inactivated, broad-spectrum **dermatophyte**  
**vaccine** was used to produce an active immunity in  
guinea-pigs against *Microsporum canis*. None of the  
**vaccinates** developed infection from a contact exposure  
challenge that produced clinical infections in 70% of the  
unvaccinated controls. Infection with *M. canis* induced antibody  
titres (ELISA) and delayed cutaneous hypersensitivity (DCH)  
reactions to itself as well as cross-reacting titres to *Trichophyton*  
*equinum* and *T. mentagrophytes* and DCH reactions to *T.*  
*mentagrophytes*. However, vaccinated animals showed no

culture filtrate **antigens** to single **dermatophyte**  
Searcher : Shears 308-4994

09/256915

agents (*M. canis*, *M. gypseum*, *T. equinum*, and *T. mentagrophytes*) developed positive inter-species and inter-generic DCH cross-reactions to a battery of six skin test **antigens** (*M. canis*, *M. gypseum*, *M. equinum*, *T. equinum*, *T. mentagrophytes* var. *mentagrophytes* and *T. verrucosum*). Guinea-pigs **vaccinated** with a *T. equinum* **vaccine** had increased resistance to *M. canis* infection than did non-**vaccinated** controls. These findings support clinical observations which suggest establishment of a broad-based immunity in animals following infection with a single **dermatophyte**.

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 16 MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95292239 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95292239

TITLE: Immunoprophylaxis of bovine **dermatophytosis**

AUTHOR: Gudding R; Lund A

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Large Animal Clinical Sciences, The Norwegian College of Veterinary Medicine, Oslo.

SOURCE: CANADIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL, (1995 May) 36 (5) 302-6.  
Ref: 49

Journal code: CLS. ISSN: 0008-5286.

PUB. COUNTRY: Canada

Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

General Review; (REVIEW)

(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199509

AB The literature on immunoprophylaxis as control method for ringworm in cattle is reviewed. Scientific papers on immune response to **dermatophyte antigens** and **vaccination** against ringworm were obtained from personal files and computerized search in 4 relevant databases. **Vaccines** with **antigens** of *Trichophyton verrucosum* stimulate a humoral and cellular immune response. In animals **vaccinated** with inactivated **vaccines**, some protection is observed after challenge. However, the protective immunity is inadequate in most cases. **Vaccination** with live **vaccines** elicits an immune response that prevents the development of clinical disease. The protective immunity is based mainly on the cellular branch of the immune system. The efficacy and safety of live **dermatophyte vaccines** have been demonstrated in both challenge experiments and field trials from different countries. **Efficacy** of **live** **dermatophyte vaccines** in cattle and sheep has been evaluated. **Field** trials have been conducted in cattle and sheep. **Results** of **field** trials have been evaluated. **Conclusions** of **field** trials have been evaluated. **References** of **field** trials have been evaluated.

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 16 MEDLINE

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

09/256915

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94196857 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94196857  
TITLE: Immunogenicity in guinea-pigs of a crude ribosomal fraction from *Microsporum canis*.  
AUTHOR: Elad D; Segal E  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Bacteriology, Kimron Veterinary Institute, Beit-Dagan, Israel..  
SOURCE: VACCINE, (1994 Feb) 12 (2) 134-8.  
Journal code: X60. ISSN: 0264-410X.  
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom  
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: English  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199407

AB The immunogenicity of a crude ribosomal fraction (CRF) extracted from *Microsporum canis* was tested by assessing protection of **vaccinated** guinea-pigs (GP) against a challenge with the **dermatophyte**. Stimulation of the humoral as well as the cellular immune systems of these animals was evaluated by ELISA and the lymphocyte stimulation tests, respectively. In addition, the immune response elicited by the *M. canis* CRF was examined for cross-reactivity towards **Trichophyton verrucosum antigen**. The duration of the infection induced by *M. canis* in GP was reduced to 8 days in **vaccinated** animals versus 37 days in the control GP. Both humoral and cellular immune systems were stimulated by the CRF. Sera of GP **vaccinated** with *M. canis* CRF revealed presence of anti-**T. verrucosum** antibodies, albeit at titres significantly lower than against *M. canis*.

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 16 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2000 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 78048904 EMBASE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1978048904  
TITLE: [Immunization tests on guinea pigs with a *Trichophyton verrucosum* live antigen].

IMMUNISIERUNGSVERSUCHE AN MEERSCHWEINCHEN  
MIT EINEM TRICHOPHYTON VERRUCOSUM  
LEBENDANTIGEN.

AUTHOR: Weiss R.; Boehm K.H.; Taha El Sayed M.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Mikrobiol. Tierseuchen, Tierarzt. Hochsch., Hannover, Germany  
SOURCE: Mykosen, (1977) 20/2 (54-64).  
CODEN: MYKSAW  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

Searcher : Shears 303 4994

09/256915

AB 8 strains of **Trichophyton verrucosum** and 1 strain of **T. mentagrophytes** were used as living **antigen** in studies on the infection and immunity of **dermatophytes** in 115 guinea pigs. The course of the experimental infection of the skin of guinea pigs was the same as described by other workers. After 2 mth the animals were reinfected with the same strains of the same site of the body. The reinfection produced no appearance or only mild appearance of the disease. If a new previously uninfected site of the animal's body was inoculated the disease occurred consistently although it was mild and had a short course. Immunity induced by 2 subcutaneous injections of **T. verrucosum** living **antigen** resulted in partial resistance against experimental infection with the homologous strains but it was noted that abscesses formed in the injection site. The immunity induced by 2 intramuscular injections of the **T. verrucosum** antigen produced better results not only against the homologous strains but also against heterologous strains. From these results it was inferred that immunity will be produced in guinea pigs after 2 intramuscular injections of the used **T. verrucosum** living **antigen**.

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 16 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-152184 [18] WPIDS  
DOC. NO. CPI: C1993-067916  
TITLE: New vaccine for treating or preventing  
dermatomycoses - contains several, mostly  
new, Trichophyton and Microsporum strains,  
providing wide ranging protection without side  
effects.  
DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D16  
INVENTOR(S): IVANOVA, L G; POLYAKOV, I D; IVANOVA, L; POLJAKOV,  
I D; DIMITRIESICH, P I; LUDMILLA, I  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM VETMEDICA GMBH;  
(POLY-I) POLYAKOV I D  
COUNTRY COUNT: 28  
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO                                        | KIND | DATE     | WEEK      | LA | PG |
|--------------------------------------------------|------|----------|-----------|----|----|
| WO 9307894                                       | A1   | 19930429 | (199318)* | GE | 64 |
| RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE |      |          |           |    |    |
| W: CA CS HU JP KR PL US                          |      |          |           |    |    |
| EP 564620                                        | A1   | 19931013 | (199341)  | GE |    |
| D: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE  |      |          |           |    |    |

JP 06506470 W 19940721 (199433)  
Searcher : Shears 308 4994

09/256915

RU 2020959 C1 19941015 (199524) 14  
HU 68503 T 19950628 (199532)  
SG 49872 A1 19980615 (199836)  
EP 564620 B1 19990303 (199913) GE  
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE  
DE 59209641 G 19990408 (199920)  
ES 2127761 T3 19990501 (199924)  
SK 280570 B6 20000313 (200032)

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO   | KIND | APPLICATION     | DATE     |
|-------------|------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 9307894  | A1   | WO 1992-EP2391  | 19921017 |
| EP 564620   | A1   | EP 1992-921537  | 19921017 |
|             |      | WO 1992-EP2391  | 19921017 |
| PT 100989   | A    | PT 1992-100989  | 19921020 |
| CZ 9301448  | A3   | CZ 1993-1448    | 19921017 |
| SK 9300710  | A3   | SK 1993-710     | 19930706 |
| JP 06506476 | W    | WO 1992-EP2391  | 19921017 |
|             |      | JP 1993-507437  | 19921017 |
| RU 2020959  | C1   | SU 1991-5006861 | 19911021 |
| HU 68503    | T    | WO 1992-EP2391  | 19921017 |
|             |      | HU 1993-1798    | 19921017 |
| SG 49872    | A1   | SG 1996-7973    | 19921017 |
| EP 564620   | B1   | EP 1992-921537  | 19921017 |
|             |      | WO 1992-EP2391  | 19921017 |
| DE 59209641 | G    | DE 1992-509641  | 19921017 |
|             |      | EP 1992-921537  | 19921017 |
|             |      | WO 1992-EP2391  | 19921017 |
| ES 2127761  | T3   | EP 1992-921537  | 19921017 |
| SK 280570   | B6   | SK 1993-710     | 19921017 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO   | KIND        | PATENT NO  |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| EP 564620   | A1 Based on | WO 9307894 |
| JP 06506476 | W Based on  | WO 9307894 |
| HU 68503    | T Based on  | WO 9307894 |
| EP 564620   | B1 Based on | WO 9307894 |
| DE 59209641 | G Based on  | EP 564620  |
|             | Based on    | WO 9307894 |
| ES 2127761  | T3 Based on | EP 564620  |

AB WO 9307894 A UPAB: 19940322

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

**Vaccine against dermatomycosis** contains, in a suitable carrier, **antigenic** material from at least one of:

**Trichophyton verrucosum** (esp. strain VKPGF-931/410); *T. mentagrophytes* (esp. strain VKPGF-930/1032); *T. sarkisovii* (esp. strain VKPGF-551/68); *Microsporum canis* (esp. strain VKPGF-928/1393); *M. canis* var. *obesum* (esp. strain VKPGF-727/1311); *M. canis* var. *distortum* (esp. strain VKPGF-728/120) and/or *M. gypseum* (esp. strain VKPGF-729/59).

The strains VKPGF-931/410; -930/1032; -928/1393; -727/1311; -728/120 and -729/59 are new as is *T. equinum* VKPGF-929/381 an opt. component of the **vaccine**.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The **vaccines** are useful for treatment and prevention of **dermatomycoses** in animals and are effective against all **dermatophytes** in a wide range of host species. They have stable immunogenic properties; are simple to prepare; provide a complete set of endo- and exo-**antigens** and have no adverse effects on animal

Dwg.0/0  
ABEQ EP 564620 A UPAB: 19931130

**Vaccine against dermatomycosis** contains, in a suitable carrier, **antigenic** material from at least one of:

**Trichophyton verrucosum** (esp. strain VKPGF-931/410); *T. mentagrophytes* (esp. strain VKPGF-930/1032); *T. sarkisovii* (esp. strain VKPGF-551/68); *Microsporum canis* (esp. strain VKPGF-928/1393); *M. canis* var. *obesum* (esp. strain VKPGF-727/1311); *M. canis* var. *distortum* (esp. strain VKPGF-728/120) and/or *M. gypseum* (esp. strain VKPGF-729/59).

The strains VKPGF-931/410; -930/1032; -928/1393; -727/1311; -728/120 and -729/59 are new as is *T. equinum* VKPGF-929/381 an opt. component of the **vaccine**.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The **vaccines** are useful for treatment and prevention of **dermatomycoses** in animals and are effective against all **dermatophytes** in a wide range of host species. They have stable immunogenic properties; are simple to prepare; provide a complete set of endo- and exo-**antigens** and have no adverse effects on animals.

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:44527 CABA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 922229997

TITLE: Veterinary mycology and antibiotics  
Veterinarnaya mikologiya i antibiotiki

AUTHOR: Koromyslov, G. F. [EDITOR]

CORPORATE SOURCE: All-Union Research Institute for Experimental

09/256915

DOCUMENT TYPE: Miscellaneous  
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB There are 24 short papers on **dermatomycoses**, as follows.  
**Dermatophytoses** of animals in Afghanistan (S. V. Petrovich & M. T. Kokar, pp. 3-6); **Dermatomycoses** of Felidae (I. D. Polyakov, 6-12); Trichophytosis of goats (N. P. Golovina & A. I. Donasov, 12-16); Saprophytic fungal flora of the skin of animals with **dermatomycoses** (L. G. Ivanova, 16-22); Cultural characteristics of Microsporum canis isolates (N. P. Golovina, 22-31); Keratinophilic and keratinolytic fungi from soil (L. G. Ivanova, 32-37); Analysis of populations of Microsporum gypseum (D. A. Bannikova, 37-41); Virulence of M. canis (Kh. A. Mukaev, 41-45); Virulence of cultural variants of **dermatophytes** from horses (D. A. Bannikova, 45-47); Application of the leukocyte adhesin inhibition reaction to animals with ringworm (I. D. Polyakov & R. U. Mukhametshin, 47-53); Freeze-drying M. canis cultures (Kh. A. Mukhaev, 53-55); **Dermatophytoses** of farmed foxes (T. V. Chuchina, 55-58); Microsporum infection in camels (I. I. Zharkov & K. P. Letyagin, 58-60); Immune response of dogs to **dermatophyte antigens** (A. Yu. Khanis, 60-62); Cross immunity in rabbits to **Trichophyton verrucosum** and T. sarkisovii isolates (M. G. Manoyan, 63-65); **Immunizing** young camels against ringworm (S. T. Toleutaeva & I. D. Polyakov, 66-69); Preparation of antiserum against Trichophyton species (M. G. Manoyan, 69-72); Infection of cyprinid fish with Candida sp. and a bacillus (S. V. Petrovich & N. V. Voinova, 72-74); Physical and chemical destruction of Candida sp. and Bacillus sp. in a prepared diet for fish (N. V. Voinova & N. N. Novikov, 74-76); Simultaneous assay of aflatoxins and sterigmatocystin in feed grains (N. P. Komarinskaya and others, 81-85); Necrotic dermatitis of multiple aetiology in mink (A. M. Litvinov, 87-91); Epidemiology of bovine actinomycosis (V. P. Perinov, 92-95); Cultural characteristics of Actinomyces bovis (E. B. Kudryashova, 96-98); Susceptibility of cattle to actinomycosis (V. P. Perinov, 99-100).

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 87:78303 CABA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 871333771  
TITLE: Study of **antigenic** affinities of  
different Trichophyton species in the  
precipitin reaction  
AUTHOR: Aspanidze, A. N.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet. Sci., Moscow, USSR.

LANGUAGE: Russian  
Searcher : Shears 308-4994

AB **Antigens** were prepared from **Trichophyton verrucosum**, **T. verrucosum** var. autotrophicum, **T. mentagrophytes**, **T. equinum**, **T. gallinae**, **T. rubrum** and **T. [Keratinomyces] ajelloi** using beta -naphthol and a salt fraction. Rabbits were immunized with **vaccines** LTF-130 (**T. verrucosum**), MENTAVAK (**T. mentagrophytes**) and S-P-1 (**T. equinum**) and with **antigens** from **T. verrucosum** var. autotrophicum, **T. gallinae** and **K. ajelloi**. Max. **antigenic** affinity was noted between **T. verrucosum** and **T. verrucosum** var. autotrophicum, and between **T. mentagrophytes** and **T. rubrum**. **T. equinum** and **K. ajelloi** were close to **T. verrucosum**. Common and specific **antigens** were found in all the spp.

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 87:78301 CABA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 871333766  
TITLE: Comparative estimation of **antigenic** preparations from **dermatophytes** in the immunodiffusion reaction  
AUTHOR: Ivanova, L. G.; Polyakov, I. D.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet. Sci., Moscow, USSR.  
SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1985) No. 57, pp. 41-44.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB **Antigens** were prepared from **Trichophyton equinum** and **T. verrucosum**. Antisera for immunodiffusion in agar gel were obtained by multiple **immunization** of rabbits with **vaccine** S-P-1 (**T. equinum**) for horses and **vaccine** LTF-130 (**T. verrucosum**) for cattle. **Antigen** activity was studied by Ouchterlony's double radial immunodiffusion method. **Antigenic** preparations from **T. equinum** and **T. verrucosum** extracted with alkali and with an alkaline solution of beta -naphthol were identical. Fractions obtained by extraction with an alcohol-water solution of beta -naphthol and acid hydrolysis had 1 identical **antigen** each. No identical **antigens** compared with the other **antigens** were found in a preparation obtained on extraction with a 0.15 M NaCl solution.

L16 ANSWER 9 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 85:89793 CABA

09/256915

CORPORATE SOURCE: Nat. Vet. Inst., Box 8156 Dep., 0033 Oslo,  
Norway.  
SOURCE: Nordisk Veterinaermedicin, (1985) Vol. 37, No.  
3, pp. 187. 1 ref.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB After outbreaks of ringworm occurred in **vaccinated** herds  
in Norway during 1983, strains of **Trichophyton**  
**verrucosum** were isolated from infected animals to compare  
their **antigenic** pattern with that of the **vaccine**  
strain. Six calves, three of which had been **vaccinated**  
with the Russian LTF-130 **vaccine**, were placed in a pen  
with a calf experimentally infected with a strain of **T.**  
**verrucosum** isolated from a **vaccinated** cow with  
ringworm. All three **vaccinated** calves remained free from  
ringworm, while the controls developed ringworm after 5-6 weeks. It  
is concluded that the isolated strains were **antigenically**  
similar and that other factors must have been responsible for the  
**vaccine** failure.

L16 ANSWER 10 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 83:130035 CABA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 832230473  
TITLE: Pathogenicity and immunogenicity of strains of  
**Trichophyton verrucosum** from  
different sources  
AUTHOR: Golovina, N. P.; Ivanova, L. G.; Polyakov, I.  
D.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: VIEV, Moscow, USSR.  
SOURCE: Byulleten Vsesoyuznogo Instituta  
Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1982) Vol. 45,  
pp. 59-61.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Strains from cattle, reindeer, sheep and goats were all pathogenic  
for calves. The "LTF-130" **vaccine** was capable of  
protecting calves from infection with strains from other species of  
animal. However, for correct assessment of the immunogenicity of  
live **antigen** from a given strain of the fungus, it should  
be tested in the same species that it was isolated from.

L16 ANSWER 11 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81:128504 CABA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 812285693  
TITLE: Pathogenicity of strains of **Trichophyton verrucosum**  
isolated from cattle and sheep  
struktura antygenowa krajowych szczepow  
Searcher : Shears 308-4994

**Trichophyton verrucosum**

AUTHOR: Kocik, T.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Ul. Gdynska 5 E/1, 80-340 Gdansk, Poland.  
 SOURCE: Polski Archiwum Weterynaryjne, (1981) Vol. 23,  
 No. 1, pp. 17-30. 28 ref.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Polish  
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Russian

AB The pathogenicity of 37 strains isolated from 25 herds was tested in guinea pigs and calves. An immunogenic study in guinea pigs involved initial exposure followed by two reinfections after 10 and 20 weeks. Passive haemagglutination, gel precipitation and immunoelectrophoresis were employed for the analysis of **antigenic** structure. Virulence for guinea pigs was high in 76% of the strains, moderate in 21.5 and low in 2.5%. In calves 37.5% of the strains proved avirulent and only 44% displayed virulence. Successive reinfections of guinea pigs with homologous and heterologous strains failed to induce clinical disease. **Antigenic** properties of individual strains did not correlate with virulence. **Antigenic** structure differed among strains. Although six **antigenic** factors were established, there was no common **antigenic** factor.

L16 ANSWER 12 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 81:65654 CABA  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 801368055  
 TITLE: Investigations of the detection of cellular  
 immune reactions in **dermatophytoses**.  
 Part I. Lymphocyte transformation test  
 Untersuchungen zum Nachweis zellularer  
 Immunreaktionen bei **Dermatophytien**.  
 I. Mitteilung: Lymphozytentransformationstest  
 AUTHOR: Tausch, I.; Jakobza, D.; Bohme, H.; Ziegler,  
 H.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Derm. Klinik Poliklinik, Humboldt-Univ.  
 Berlin, German Democratic Republic.  
 SOURCE: Dermatologische Monatsschrift, (1980) Vol.  
 166, No. 8, pp. 551-557. 6 tab. 26 ref.  
 ISSN: 0011-9083  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: German  
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Most of the 69 patients with chronic **dermatophytosis** (52  
**Trichophyton rubrum**, 6 **T. mentagrophytes**, 1 **T.**  
**verrucosum** and 1 **T. tonsurans**) showed a positive lymphocyte

transformation more frequently in patients (50%) than in controls

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(27%). In vitro lymphocytes responded differently to the **dermatophyte antigens** used, but there was no close correlation between frequency of in vitro responses to **antigen** and the causal agent. The cellular immune response in vitro was correlated with the intensity of the mycosis. Elevated lymphocyte responses were significantly more frequent in inflammatory than in non-inflammatory **dermatophytosis**.

L16 ANSWER 13 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 77:114902 CABA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 772200638

TITLE: Ringworm in sheep and goats in Egypt, with special reference to experimental infection and **immunization** in sheep

AUTHOR: Fouad, M. S.; El-Assi, J.; Refai, M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Microbiol., Fac. Vet. Med., Cairo Univ., Giza, Egypt.

SOURCE: Castellania, (1977) Vol. 5, No. 8, pp. 165-167. 14 ref.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Out of 7181 sheep and 803 goats, 498 (7%) and 9 (1%), respectively, showed ringworm infection. Among 507 cases examined mycologically, **Trichophyton verrucosum** was isolated 348 times and **T. mentagrophytes** 3 times. The infection was common in young animals. Experimental infection in two sheep with freshly isolated **T. verrucosum** was successful. After complete healing the sheep showed no resistance to reinfection. **T. verrucosum** antibodies could be detected by precipitation and haemagglutination tests both in experimentally infected sheep as well as in sheep **immunized** with autoclaved **T. verrucosum** whole mycelial antigen.

L16 ANSWER 14 OF 16 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 77:103857 CABA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 772280365

TITLE: Cultural and experimental animal studies on **Trichophyton verrucosum**

Kulturelle und tierexperimentelle Untersuchungen mit **Trichophyton verrucosum**

AUTHOR: Sayed, M. T. El.; El Sayed, M. T.

SOURCE: Kulturelle und tierexperimentelle Untersuchungen mit **Trichophyton verrucosum**, (1976) pp. 89. 215 ref.

\*\*\*\*\*

AB Twenty three **T. verrucosum** strains were used for

Searcher : Shears 308 4994

the experimental cultivation and mass propagation of **dermatophytes** in a liquid medium. The most productive was a broth containing mainly **glucose**, peptone, **yeast extract** and Bacto Dubos Broth Base, in which at room temperature and with a magnetic stirrer, the strains grew rapidly; 2.03 - 2.96 g lyophilized fungi per 100 ml were produced within 4 - 6 days. Seven strains of the fungi produced in this manner were used in infection, re-infection and **immunization** experiments with 115 guinea-pigs. The infections followed a typical course, though there were differences in the severity of infection between individual strains. Re-infection with the same strains at the area of the first infection produced no or minimal reaction, indicating the development of local immunity. The reaction to re-infection in another area of the body was mild in some cases but strong in others. Attempts to **immunize** with two s/c injections of living **antigen** reduced in the severity and duration of infection but also resulted in the formation of abscesses at the site of injection. **Immunized** guinea-pigs challenged with the same strain did not develop skin lesions. Even infection with heterologous strains produced only small skin lesions which soon disappeared.

L16 ANSWER 15 OF 16 VETU COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-60662 VETU  
 TITLE: Advances in veterinary mycology.  
 AUTHOR: Richard J L; Debey M C; Chermette R; Pier A C; Hasegawa A; Lund A  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: USDA; Nat.Vet.Sch.Alfort; Univ.Wyoming; Univ.Tokyo; U.S.Cent.Dis.Contr.+Prev.Atlanta  
 LOCATION: Ill., Iowa, Wyo.; Ga., USA, Maisons-Alfort, Fr., Tokyo, Jap., Oslo, N5-60662  
 SOURCE: J.Med.Vet.Mycol. (32, Suppl. 1, 169-87, 1994) 2 Fig. 2 Tab. 94 Ref.  
 CODEN: JMVME0  
 AVAIL. OF DOC.: National Center for Agricultural Utilization Research, USDA, Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A. (9 authors).  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT  
 AN 1995-60662 VETU  
 AB Veterinary mycology is reviewed with regard to 5 papers covering recent advances. The topics discussed are: the involvement of gliotoxin in avian aspergillosis; unusual dermatophycoses in cats; equine ringworm (*Trichophyton equinum*); opportunistic fungal infections in animals; and *Trichophyton verrucosum*.

*Trichophyton verrucosum*  
 vaccine Fingras Louis LTF 13 . There is a definite need  
 Searcher : Shears 308-4994

for a ringworm vaccine for pet animals.

ABEX Unusual **dermatomycoses** in cats include granulomatous **dermatophytosis**, cryptococcosis, phaeohyphomycosis, sporotrichosis, blastomycosis, coccidioidomycosis and histoplasmosis. Granulomatous **dermatophytosis** has only affected Persian cats; treatment is difficult and surgical excision has not prevented recurrence. Griseofulvin and ketoconazole have produced variable results. Itraconazole, given over long periods led to a permanent cure in 1 case, but only improvement in another. Many systemic antifungal drugs have been used to treat cryptococcosis but results have been disappointing because of relapse despite long-term and high-dosage therapy. Fluconazole has given interesting results in other studies. Dematiaceae fungal species isolated from pseudotumoral skin lesions in cats include *Curvularia* spp., *Bipolaris spicifera*, *Exophiala jeanselmei*, *Exophiala spinifera*, *Phialophora verrucosa* and *Scolecobasidium humicola*. Azole derivatives have been used to treat these infections, often with surgery. Equine ringworm, most commonly caused by *T. equinum*, is highly transmissible, and the resulting loss of activity, coupled with costs of therapy, make it very expensive in performance horses. Immunosuppressives, anti-tumor drugs and antibiotics predispose or aggravate fungal infections; use of corticosteroids can make treatment of **dermatophytosis** difficult and worsens candidiasis in dogs and cats. Rabbits **vaccinated** with attenuated **T. verrucosum** (LTF-130) show a primary and a distinct secondary antibody response, and significant lymphoblastogenic and DTH responses, affording a large degree of protection against ringworm in challenge studies. A **vaccine** against **T. verrucosum** in cattle (Ringvac bovis LTF-130) has afforded successful control of bovine ringworm in Norway.

L16 ANSWER 16 OF 16 VETU COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-60120 VETU  
 TITLE: Progress in Veterinary Mycology.  
 AUTHOR: Smith J M B; Aho R; Mattsson R; Pier A C  
 LOCATION: Dunedin, N.Z., Chiba, Jap., Oulu, Fin., Uppsala, Swed.; Laramie, Wyo., USA  
 SOURCE: J.Med.Vet.Mycol. (30, Suppl. 1, 307-16, 1992) 44 Ref. CODEN: JMVME0  
 AVAIL. OF DOC.: Department of Microbiology, University of Otago, P.O. Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand.  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 FIELD NAME: 12 13 14

dermatophyte vaccines. *Journal of Veterinary Medicine*  
 of Trichophyton mentagrophytes and immunohistochemical. IFAL,  
 Searcher : Shears 308-4994

peroxidase anti-peroxidase) identification of fungal elements in tissue sections. In separate trials, killed *T. equinum* protected horses against challenge and Dermato Vacc IV **vaccine** (killed *Microsporum canis*, *M. gypseum*, *T. equinum*, *T. mentagrophytes* plus adjuvant) protected cats and guinea-pigs against *M. canis* challenge. Other important animal fungal pathogens mentioned include *Candida albicans*, *C. slooffiae*, *C. neoformans*, *Asp. fumigatus*, *Mortierella wolfii* and *Phythium insidiosum* and all, except for *C. neoformans*, can cause infections in humans.

ABEX Early studies in calves showed that *T.*

**verrucosum** causes an influx of macrophages, T4 and T8 lymphocytes, N-cells and immunoglobulins into lesions and results in a lasting immunity. In guinea-pigs, adoptive transfer of leukocytes and passive transfer of serum from donors hyperimmunized with killed *T. equinum* or *T. mentagrophytes* mycelia elements and conidia resulted in protection against challenge. The further use of killed **vaccines** was promoted as they did not cause side-effects and could be used with adjuvants. In horses, killed *T. equinum* plus adjuvant protected 87% of animals against experimental contact challenge while in a field trial, the **vaccine** reduced infectivity rates from 70% to under 10%.

Naturally occurring infection in an equine assembly and holding facility was also reduced from over 40% to zero when all incoming animals (3,500) were **vaccinated**. In guinea-pigs, Dermato-Vacc IV elicited immune responses to the **vaccine antigens**, *M. equinum* and *T. verrucosum* and provided solid immunity to contact *M. canis* challenge. In a cattery with enzootic *M. canis* **dermatophytosis**, the use of Dermato-Vacc IV for 1 yr drastically reduced the incidence of infection. With *T. mentagrophytes*, intra-racial matings are fertile while inter-racial (human and animal) matings can be sterile. Fungal elements can be identified in tissue sections by IFAT or peroxidase anti-peroxidase (PAP) staining, although the latter method is more sensitive.

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, CABA, AGRICOLA, VETB, VETU' ENTERED AT 10:48:05 ON 31 AUG 2000)

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L21 162 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (VACCIN? OR IMMUNIS? OR IMMUNIZ?) (S) (
 DERMATOMYC? OR DERMATOPHYTOS? OR DERMATO(W) (MYCOS? OR
 PHYTOS?))
L22 44 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L21(S) L1
L23 39 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L22 NOT L16
```

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 225CM

Searcher : Shears 308 4994

09/256915

TITLE: On epidemiology and possible causes of vaccination failure in cattle herds with ringworm  
AUTHOR: Kielstein P (Reprint); Wolf H; Graser Y; Buzina W; Blanz P  
CORPORATE SOURCE: BGVV JENA, NAUMBURGERSTR 96A, D-07743 JENA, GERMANY (Reprint)  
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: GERMANY  
SOURCE: PRAKTISCHE TIERARZT, (1 AUG 1999) Vol. 80, No. 8, pp. 681-&. Publisher: SCHLUTERSCHE VERLAG DRUCKEREI, GEORGSWALL 4, W-3000 HANOVER 1, GERMANY. ISSN: 0032-681X.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal  
FILE SEGMENT: AGRI  
LANGUAGE: German  
REFERENCE COUNT: 22

\*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS\*

AB Ringworm of cattle still represents an important zoonosis, which is caused almost exclusively by **Trichophyton verrucosum**, a fungus adapted to ruminants through its parasitism. The cause of disease corresponds to that of a **Dermatophytosis profunda** and leads to immunity. Due to its ecological behaviour in infected livestock the causative agent can be eradicated. Immunoprophylaxis carried out successfully using live **vaccines** remains an essential pillar of control. However, a number of animals not protected by **vaccination** were reported in recent years, and a variety of ochraceum was assumed to be the cause. To clarify the reason of unsatisfactory **vaccine** performance we investigated the prevalence of ochraceum variety 14 in several herds in the states of Thuringia and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, which had been treated with different **vaccines**. Although culture morphological methods of differentiation were used alongside molecular biological methods (PCR fingerprinting, AFLT analysis, rDNA sequencing of the ITS region), the field isolates could not be distinguished from reference strains. The results do not provide indications of a separate taxonomic position of the three **T. verrucosum** varieties. Furthermore, there is no evidence confirming the suspected infection of cattle herds with ochraceum strains as the cause of the failure of immune prophylaxis using various **T. verrucosum vaccines**. The frequent occurrence of animals not responding to **vaccination** could not be explained either. It should be assumed that the main factors responsible for this situation include poor handling of the vaccine.

09/256915

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-63179 VETU

TITLE: Trichophytosis in farm bred foxes and its control.  
(Trychofitoza lisow hodowlanych i jej zwalczanie)

AUTHOR: Wawrzekiewicz J

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lublin-Agr.Acad.

LOCATION: Lublin, Pol.

SOURCE: Med.Weter. (55, No. 9, 585-89, 1999) 6 Fig. 48 Ref.  
CODEN: MDWTAG

AVAIL. OF DOC.: Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Veterinary  
Medicine, Agricultural Academy, Lublin, Poland.

LANGUAGE: Polish

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT

AN 1999-63179 VETU

AB A review of the clinical course and picture, laboratory diagnosis  
and control of trichophytosis in farm bred foxes, is presented.  
Whereas *Trichophyton verrucosum* causes

**dermatophytosis** in cattle and *Microsporum canis* in cats,  
the major pathogen in foxes is *Tr. mentagrophytes*. The latter can  
be identified in skin scrapings and fur from infected foci from  
culture characteristics (growth and color of colonies, formation of  
conidia (aleurospores)). Effective control is based upon  
immunoprophylaxis with an inactivated **vaccine**, Alopevac  
(Biowet) available in Poland, while an attenuated **vaccine**  
, Mentavac TM 135 has been developed in Russia. New antifungal  
agents have also emerged with therapeutic potential, e.g.  
enilconazole (Imaverol) and terbinafine (Lamisil).

ABEX The clinical picture of trichophytosis in foxes has been  
differentiated into 2 basic forms of infection, superficial and  
deep seated, while some authors distinguish a further form with  
thinning of the pelt and pronounced exfoliation of the skin, which  
spontaneously heals within several wks. Photographs of typical  
mycotic lesions on the digits, ears and thorax are included. A  
specific vaccine, Alopevac containing 2 formaldehyde inactivated  
strains with good immunogenic properties, *Tr. mentagrophytes* var.  
*granulosum* and *Tr. verrucosum* has been developed. It provides a  
significant degree of immunity in foxes kept under suitable  
zoohygienic conditions following two i.m. injections. Studies have  
confirmed that Alopevac induces a high degree of protection against  
challenge with virulent strains of *Tr. mentagrophytes* and  
*verrucosum* in both young (1-3 mth) and older (6 mth) foxes. It has  
provided protection against reinfection and spread of  
trichophytosis in a farm following immunization of foxes (*Alopex  
lagopus*) of 3-5 mth old, whereas mycosis occurred in 33% of

attenuated strain of *Tr. mentagrophytes* (Mentavac TM 135) in fox

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

09/256915

farms in Russia. Live strains of this fungus, however, entail risk of infection in humans and contamination of the environment. The mechanisms involved in antifungal defense resulting from vaccination are discussed. Preliminary studies in foxes have demonstrated good therapeutic efficacy against trichophytosis with the antifungal drugs, Imaverol and Lamisil.

L24 ANSWER 3 OF 23 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998381176 MEDLINE  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98381176  
TITLE: [Dermatomycosis caused by Trichophyton verrucosum in mother and child].  
Dermatomykose durch Trichophyton verrucosum bei Mutter und Kind.  
AUTHOR: Czaika V; Tietz H J; Schulze P; Sterry W  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dermatologische Universitätsklinik und Poliklinik, Medizinischen Fakultät (Charité), Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin.  
SOURCE: HAUTARZT, (1998 Jul) 49 (7) 576-80.  
Journal code: G13. ISSN: 0017-8470.  
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of  
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LANGUAGE: German  
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals  
ENTRY MONTH: 199901  
ENTRY WEEK: 19990104

AB In recent years, there has been an epidemiological renaissance of zoophilic **dermatophytoses** caused by a variety of factors. At present, the most important causative organisms are *Microsporum canis*, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* var. *granulosum* and, as in the present case, *Trichophyton verrucosum*. These are formerly notifiable pathogens which are highly virulent and contagious. The example of an extensive, originally unrecognized tinea corporis et faciei in mother and child presented here shows the current importance of *Trichophyton verrucosum*, but also the diagnostic difficulties in dealing with a formerly rare infection disease. The inflammatory symptoms of deep trichophytosis with imminent danger of scar formation was the basis of synergistic combination therapy in the two patients. The source of infection for zoophilic **dermatomycosis** at the beginning of the epidemiological increase were looked for almost exclusively in Mediterranean countries. However, there are now increased indications of indigenous pools. In view of the neglect of consistent **immunization** of livestock and the lack of a requirement to notify the disease, a further rise in the number of

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998 446 141 1111  
Searcher : Shears 308 4994

09/256915

DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-142373  
TITLE: A new strain **Trichophyton verrucosum** - is used for production of vaccines against animal dermatophytosis.  
DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D16  
INVENTOR(S): LETYAGIN, K P; MOKHINA, T N; YABLOCHNIK, L M  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (VETE-R) VETERINARY PREPARATIONS CONSTOL RES INST  
COUNTRY COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO  | KIND | DATE     | WEEK      | LA | PG |
|------------|------|----------|-----------|----|----|
| RU 2074251 | C1   | 19970227 | (199741)* |    | 6  |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO  | KIND | APPLICATION   | DATE     |
|------------|------|---------------|----------|
| RU 2074251 | C1   | RU 1994-23834 | 19940701 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: RU 1994-23834 19940701

AN 1997-446777 [41] WPIDS

AB RU 2074251 C UPAB: 19971013

A strain of the fungus **Trichophyton verrucosum**, VGNKI N TB-201 VGNKI-DEP, used for the production of vaccines against animal dermatophytosis, is new.

The new strain was obtained from population of *T. verrucosum* TF-130 L strain by gradual selection of the fastest growing colonies, judging by spore-formation, and having morphological properties and intensive formation of stable immunogenic cells-microconidia.

USE - The strain is useful in veterinary mycology, especially for production of a vaccine against dermatophytosis in cattle, sheep, rabbits and goats.

ADVANTAGE - The strain has a high level of sporogenesis, immunogenic activity, and a homogeneous population composition.  
Dwg.0/0

L24 ANSWER 5 OF 23 VETU COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-63164 VETU

TITLE: The therapeutic use of the live trichophytosis vaccine Permavax-Tricho in cattle.

LOCATION: Hanover, Ger.

Searcher : Shears 308 4994

SOURCE: Prakt.Tierarzt (78, No. 9, 762, 765-68, 771, 1997) 1  
Fig. 2 Tab. 37 Ref.  
CODEN: PRTIAV

AVAIL. OF DOC.: Institut fuer Mikrobiologie und Tierseuchen der  
Tieraerztlichen Hochschule Hannover, Bischofsholer Damm  
15, 30173 Hannover, Germany. (K.H.B.).

LANGUAGE: German

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT

AN 1997-63164 VETU

AB A field study of the efficacy of a Czech live trichophytosis vaccine, Permavax-Tricho, was performed in cattle with dermatomycosis (*Trichophyton verrucosum* infection) on 19 farms. The animals received 2 injections i.m. at 10-14 days apart of a 5 ml dose for calves (1-3 mth old) or 10 ml dose for young cattle (3 mth to ca. 2 yr) and cows (that had reached at least 1 lactation). The vaccine cured all the affected animals with complete growth of new hair at the sites of the lesions within 112 days of vaccination. The intensity of the disease was also reduced by the vaccination. The vaccine was well tolerated with local swellings at the injection site appearing in 6.1% of treated animals; however, these disappeared within 4 wk. There was no incidence of lameness in the cattle.

ABEX A total of 719 cattle was clinically examined for trichophytosis, which was present in 88/215 calves (40.93%), 136/321 young cattle (42.37%) and 83/183 cows (45.36%). The extent of the dermatomycosis was assessed by a 5 point scale ranging from apparently healthy animals (class 0) to generalized infection with large lesions in association (class 4). Of 297 affected animals included in the study, 36% showed slight infection (class 1), while 15.2% were assessed as class 2, 17.8% as class 3 and 1 animal (0.3%) with severe generalized infection. At 2 wk after the 2nd vaccination, 10.8% animals were clinically healthy, after 56 days, 84.5% were cured and all (100%) were healthy after 112 days with complete growth of new hair to its original depth. Lesions in the older animals healed significantly faster than in younger animals. Local reactions at the injection site were observed on palpation in 54 cattle (6.1%). These occurred as deep, slight linear swellings (3 animals) or swellings of the size of a lentil (19 animals), bean (10), hazelnut (13), walnut (4), egg (3) or in 2 cases, a fist-sized swelling in the muscular tissue. These had disappeared by 2-4 wk after injection. These local reactions were more prevalent in older animals (37 occurred in cows). No other adverse

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

78210001

Searcher : Shears 308 4994

09/256915

TITLE: The therapeutic use of the live vaccine  
Permavax(R)-Tricho against cattle ringworm  
Die Trichophytie-Lebendvakzine  
Permavax(R)-Tricho beim therapeutischen  
Einsatz am Rind

AUTHOR: Ollhoff, R. D.; Siesenop, U.; Bohm, K. H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut fur Mikrobiologie und Tierseuchen der  
Tierarztlichen Hochschule Hannover,  
Bischofsholer Damm 15, 30173 Hannover,  
Germany.

SOURCE: Praktische Tierarzt, (1997) Vol. 78, No. 9,  
pp. 762...771. 37 ref.  
ISSN: 0032-681X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB 297 cattle with **dermatomycoses** caused by  
**Trichophyton verrucosum** were used to study the  
therapeutic effect of Permavax-Tricho **vaccine** under field  
conditions. Cattle were given the live **vaccine** twice 10-14  
days apart, calves were given 5 ml and young cattle and cows 10 ml.  
All animals were cured 112 days after treatment, 84.5% of the  
animals were cured 56 days after the treatment. The  
**vaccination** had no adverse effects. 6.1% of the  
**vaccine** i.m. injection sites had local swelling of the  
muscle. This effect was not painful and lasted for a maximum of 4  
weeks.

L24 ANSWER 7 OF 23 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97070033 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 97070033

TITLE: Efficacy of a live attenuated **Trichophyton**  
**verrucosum vaccine** for control of  
bovine **dermatophytosis**.

AUTHOR: Gordon P J; Bond R

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Farm Animal and Equine Medicine and  
Surgery, Royal Veterinary College, North Mymms,  
Hatfield, Hertfordshire.

SOURCE: VETERINARY RECORD, (1996 Oct 19) 139 (16) 395-6.  
Journal code: XBS. ISSN: 0042-4900.

PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom  
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97150003 CABA  
Searcher : Shears 308 4994

09/256915

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 972205880  
TITLE: Cost-benefit considerations of vaccination  
against ringworm in cattle  
AUTHOR: Gudding, R.; Nielsen, T. K. [EDITOR];  
Christensen, B. [EDITOR]; Dantzer, V. [EDITOR]  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Central Veterinary Laboratory, Oslo, Norway.  
SOURCE: Acta Veterinaria Scandinavica, Supplementum,  
(1996) No. 90, pp. 67-68. 6 ref.  
Meeting Info.: Proceedings of the 9th Nordic  
Committee for Veterinary Scientific  
Cooperation (NKVet) Symposium on Decision on  
Vaccination Strategy in Relation to Increased  
Trade of Animals and Animal Products,  
Copenhagen, Denmark, 1-2 December, 1995.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Article; Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB In this short account the costs and benefits to individual farmers  
of the **vaccination** of cattle against ringworm are  
considered. The author refers to the welfare of infected animals,  
the potential for zoonosis of infections involving  
**Trichophyton verrucosum**, restrictions on the sale  
and grazing of infected animals in countries where the disease is  
notifiable, the effects of **dermatomycosis** on the value of  
cattle hides and a 6-year **vaccination** programme in  
Gausdal, Norway in which the disease was eradicated for at least 15  
years after the programme ended in 1986. It is concluded that  
**vaccination** against **dermatomycosis** in cattle is  
justified given all these considerations, although there is no one  
single factor which can justify this preventive measure.

L24 ANSWER 9 OF 23 VETU COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-62439 VETU  
TITLE: Immunoprophylaxis of bovine dermatophytosis.  
AUTHOR: Gudding R; Lund A  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent.Vet.Lab.Oslo; Norwegian-Coll.Vet.Med.Oslo  
LOCATION: Oslo, Nor.  
SOURCE: Can.Vet.J. (36, No. 5, 302-06, 1995) 3 Fig. 49 Ref.  
CODEN: CNVJA9  
AVAIL. OF DOC.: Central Veterinary Laboratory, P.O. Box 8156 Dep,  
N-0033 Oslo, Norway.  
LANGUAGE: English  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT  
AN 1995-62439 VETU

**Trichophyton verrucosum** vaccines  
stimulate cellular and humoral immune responses but confer  
Searcher : Shears 308-4994

inadequate protection. Live low virulence and attenuated strain **T. verrucosum vaccines** provide good protection, mainly due to the cellular immune response. The efficacy and safety of live **T. verrucosum vaccines** have been demonstrated in experimental and field trials and this has led to their successful use in nationwide eradication campaigns. The recommended strategy for ringworm control and future prospects for an improved **vaccine** are also detailed.

ABEX Dermatophyte antigens are trapped by Langerhans' cells which migrate to lymph nodes and present antigens to T-cells in a MHC class-II restricted fashion. **T. verrucosum** infection leads to an increase in lymphocyte, neutrophil, macrophage, CD4+ and CD8+ lymphocyte and gamma-delta T-cell counts. Phagocytosis, oxidative products of the respiratory bursts of neutrophils and macrophages, enhanced epidermopoiesis and antibody responses are involved in dermatophyte elimination. Formalin-inactivated **T. verrucosum vaccines** stimulate a cellular immune response and provide some protection. Other vaccines used in the field contain a live low-virulence (strain LTF-130) and attenuated **T. verrucosum**. In trials in guinea-pigs using **T. mentagrophytes** and in calves using **T. verrucosum vaccine**, live vaccines are more protective than inactivated (cell wall, cytoplasmic extract) vaccines. **T. verrucosum vaccines** can induce humoral and cellular immune responses but the response is not protective. Nationwide campaigns against ringworm have been effective and have also reduced the number of human cases. The recommended strategy for ringworm control is to vaccinate cows and calves twice over 10 to 14 days and to give calves boosters for 3 to 5 yr.

L24 ANSWER 10 OF 23 MEDLINE

DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 95282496 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95282496

TITLE: Immunogenicity in calves of a crude ribosomal fraction of *Trichophyton verrucosum*: a field trial.

AUTHOR: Elad D; Segal E

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Bacteriology, Kimron Veterinary Institute, Bet-Dagan, Israel..

SOURCE: VACCINE, (1995 Jan) 13 (1) 83-7.  
Journal code: X60. ISSN: 0264-410X.PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom  
(CLINICAL TRIAL)  
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)  
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

farm known to be endemic for *Trichophyton*

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

**verrucosum** infection. Seven calves were **immunized** by subcutaneous inoculations with a crude ribosomal fraction (CRF) of **T. verrucosum** suspended in aluminium hydroxide as adjuvant. Six animals were **sham-immunized** with buffer suspended in the adjuvant and served as controls. Two injections were given: one at the age of 2 weeks and a second 2 weeks later. CRF was prepared from **T. verrucosum** cultures grown in a vitamin-enriched liquid medium. The fungal mat was disrupted mechanically and CRF was separated from the cell-free extract by differential ultracentrifugation. The CRF was characterized biochemically (RNA and protein content) and physically (electron microscopy). The protection induced by **vaccination** was assessed through a clinical follow-up of the animals to determine the presence and duration of dermatophyte infection following their exposure to a **T. verrucosum** -contaminated environment. **Vaccination** with the CRF resulted in a statistically significant decrease in the period during which clinical signs of **dermatophytosis** were observed (from a mean of 9.5 weeks to 3.7 weeks). To assess the humoral response, serum samples were taken before each **vaccination** and 2 weeks after the second inoculation. For the cell-mediated immune (CMI) response assessment, whole-blood samples were taken 2 weeks after the second **vaccination**. The presence of anti-**T. verrucosum** antibodies in the sera was determined by ELISA and the CMI response was assessed in vitro by the lymphocyte stimulation test. (ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

L24 ANSWER 11 OF 23 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:50874 CABA  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 942206334  
 TITLE: Outbreaks of dermatophytosis in sheep and efficacy of "Trikhovis" vaccine  
 AUTHOR: Parmanov, M. P.; Sarkisov, K. A.; Golovina, N. P.  
 SOURCE: Veterinariya (Moskva), (1993) No. 5, pp. 33-34.  
 ISSN: 0042-4846  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Russian

AB In August 1986 a Karakul flock consisting of 500 ewes and 50 rams was imported to Moldova from Uzbekistan. In October during physical examination of four 17-18-month-old ewes revealed skin lesions on head and ears typical for **dermatophytosis**.

**immunized**. No adverse effects were reported. Between 1988  
 Searcher : Shears 308-4994

and 1990 400 000 sheep were treated with Trikhovis in Uzbekistan.

L24 ANSWER 12 OF 23 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 91360108 MEDLINE  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91360108  
 TITLE: Systematic control of dermatophytosis profunda of cattle in the former GDR.  
 AUTHOR: Kielstein P  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Research Institute for Bacterial Animal Diseases, Jena-Zwatzzen, Germany..  
 SOURCE: MYCOSES, (1990 Nov-Dec) 33 (11-12) 575-9. Ref: 7  
 Journal code: NOF. ISSN: 0933-7407.  
 PUB COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of  
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 General Review; (REVIEW)  
 (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 ENTRY MONTH: 199112  
 AB Human occupational diseases originated from **Trichophyton verrucosum** infection of cattle belonged to the most frequent zooanthroponoses since 1960. Morbidity peaks of this human **dermatophytosis** could be observed in 1970 and 1971 with about 740 cases of occupational diseases per year. The ecological properties of *Tr. verrucosum* (compulsory monoxenic parasite), the pathogenetic development of bovine **dermatophytosis** (rising immunity with subsequent elimination of the agent), systematic medical therapy and prophylaxis with griseofulvin and other drugs as well as the application of *Tr. verrucosum* live **vaccines** were the preconditions for a successful control of this zooanthroponosis. Since then the number of human and animal diseases could be essentially reduced.

L24 ANSWER 13 OF 23 VETU COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-62544 VETU M T  
 TITLE: Systemic Control of Dermatophytosis Profunda of Cattle in the Former GDR.  
 AUTHOR: Kieltein P  
 LOCATION: Jena, Ger.  
 SOURCE: Mycoses (33, No. 11-12, 575-79, 1990) 1 Fig. 1 Tab. 7  
 Ref.  
 CODEN: MYCSEU  
 AVAIL. OF DOC.: Institut fuer bakterielle Tierseuchenforschung Jena, Naumburger Str. 96a, D-O-6909 Jena 9, Germany.  
 LANGUAGE: English

Trichophyton verrucosum dermatophytosis

Searcher Shears 308 4994

profunda in cattle are discussed. **T. verrucosum** is a compulsory monoxenic parasite which can be eliminated spontaneously by the host. Systemic treatment and prophylaxis with griseofulvin, zinc sulfate or a live vaccine, the use of formaldehyde to disinfect cattle sheds and the quarantining of imported animals have led to significant reductions in the incidence of this condition in cattle and humans.

ABEX **T. verrucosum** is the causative agent of epizootic dermatophytosis of cattle and causes infection in about 120 humans yearly in Germany. The organism mainly infects clinically and subclinically diseased cattle and is spread through pasture contamination with shed skin particles. Herds of cattle infected with this fungus can be cured using systemic fungicides and by disinfection of contaminated housing. **T. verrucosum** initially infects the upper keratin layer and then spreads to the keratin layers of the hair follicle, leading to microabscesses. Spontaneous healing due to immunological defense mechanisms, hair follicle reduction and hyperkeratosis can occur. No latent infection remains after spontaneous healing. The disease has also been controlled by improved management techniques and by using 2.5 g/50 g/day griseofulvin for 30 days, 1 to 3 g/animal zinc sulfate for over 30 days and immunotherapy with a live vaccine. The vaccines are given twice over 10 days and immunity develops within a further 15 to 28 days. The pathogen can be eliminated from sporulated hair material in cattle sheds using 1.5% to 3% formaldehyde. Animals are also quarantined for 6 wk to minimize spread of the disease.

L24 ANSWER 14 OF 23 VETU COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-63795 VETU T M  
 TITLE: Development of Antifungal Vaccines by Bioveta  
 (Ivanovice na Hane).  
 (Vjvoj antimykotických vakcin v Biovete Ivanovice na Hane)  
 AUTHOR: Rybníkar A; Chumela J; Vrzal V  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Bioveta  
 LOCATION: Ivanovice na Hane, Czech.  
 SOURCE: Veterinarstvi (40, No. 8, 350, 1990)  
 CODEN: VTERAT  
 AVAIL. OF DOC.: Bioveta, Komenskeho 212, 683 23 Ivanovice na Hane, Czechoslovakia.  
 LANGUAGE: Czech  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT

Trichophyton verrucosum  
 , which gave very good prophylaxis against trichophytosis in  
 Searcher : Shears 308-4994

is 270, now

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REF Stephens, Davis, Miller & Mosher:
CLEN Number of Claims: 5
EC1 Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s): 4 Drawing Pages
LN.CNT 494

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Line: Warden,

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

A5 Polylfungin, an antifungal antibiotic prepared biosynthetically with the use of *Streptomyces noursei* var *polylfungini*. All variants under aerobic conditions, in containing

group. It is  
of actinomycetes  
as mutants and  
at medium

an appropriate source of carbon, nitrogen, macro- and microelements and buffering capacity 25.degree.-35.degree.C., at pH value 6.5-7.5 after termination of the biosynthesis of the product from the mycelium.

growth substances,  
at temperatures of  
-6 days, and then  
again is recovered

L1 ANSWER 36 OF 37 USPATFULL

AN 75:22558 USFATFULL

THIOCARBANIC ACID DERIVATIVES

III Postlager, Horst, Haan/Rhld. Germany, 5

Hensel, Manfred, Wuppertal-Eberfeld,

PA Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen,  
Inop-U.S. corporation

al Republic of  
al Republic of

PI US 3880847 19750429

|    |    |             |              |
|----|----|-------------|--------------|
| AI | US | 1972-292484 | 19720927 (5) |
|----|----|-------------|--------------|

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1970-29557, fi  
Pat. No. US 3729473

70, now patented,

FR-1 LE 1969-1917739 19690415

PT 25:1157

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ford, John H.

CLAIM Number of Claims: 12

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN: No Drawings

LN. CNT 934

ONE INVENTOR IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS INVENT.

AE: Term ends of the formula: #'1##

21. 2. 2.

[illegible]

Wine: 100.00

It is a straight branched chain and has 1 atom, a methyl group.

... double band,

R is hydrogen, halogen, lower alkyl, or  
phenyl; n = 0-6.

alkylmercapto

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

ester halide of the formula:

Hal -- CS -- O -- Ar

Wherein Hal is halogen and Ar is as at  
Useful as antimicrobials for the treatment of  
pathogenic to humans and animals.

LI ANSWER 37 OF 37 USPATFULL  
AN 13:46397 USPATFULL  
TI 1-(DIBENZO [4,D] CYCLOHEPTEN-5-YL), 1-(DIBENZO [4,D] CYCLOOCTANYL)IMIDAZOL-2-ONE  
IN Van Der Stelt, Cornelis, Haarlem, Nethe  
PA H. V. Koninklijke Pharmaceutische Fabriek  
Pharmacia, Meppel, Netherlands (non U.S.)  
FI US 474609 19781109  
AI US 1971-151814 19710410 (5)  
IRAC DE 1972-50346 19710622  
DE 1972-12540 19710430  
DT Utility  
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Trosof, Natalie  
LREP Levinson; Lawrence S.; Smith; Merle J.  
CLNN Number of Claims: 5  
DRWN No Drawings  
INCONT 360  
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.  
AB The invention relates to therapeutically  
and their acid addition and quaternary salts  
their preparation and pharmaceutical preparations  
compounds of this invention possess functions  
The compounds are  
functions which are  
Steeleman &  
J.

L24 ANSWER 20 OF 23 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 80:67180 CABA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 791358136

TITLE:                   Epidemiological aspects of ringworm in calves  
                          on large farms

Epizootologichni osobenosti na trikhofitiiyata po  
relatata, otglezhdani pri promishleni usloviya

AUTHOR: Douparinova, M.; Aleksandrov, M.; Dimitrov, N.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Central Vet. Res. Inst., Sofia, Bulgaria.

SOURCE: Veterinarnomeditsinski Nauki, (1978) Vol. 15,  
No. 1, pp. 74-77. 18 ref.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Bulgarian

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Russian

AB In 4 calf-fattening units containing animals with **dermatomycosis**, the effectiveness of a Soviet **vaccine** (TF 130) was tested. Of the contact calves examined, 20% became infected and 23% of those which survived contact with infected animals were found to be carriers of *Trichophyton faviforme* [**T. verrucosum**]. The **vaccine** conferred solid immunity against the Bulgarian str. of the sp.

L24 ANSWER 21 OF 23 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 82:67283 CABA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 811377949

TITLE: Main research achievements in veterinary mycology

Osnovnye raboty, vypolnennyye po veterinarnoi mikologii

AUTHOR: Sarkisov, A. Kh.

CORPORATE SOURCE: All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet., Moscow, USSR.

SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Ordena Lenina  
Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinariii,  
(1978) No. 32, pp. 3-7.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Main research achievements in vet. mycology at the All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet. during 1957-77 are indicated. Initially the research work concentrated on mycotoxicoses and mycotoxins, including those produced by *Fusarium* spp. During the last 10-15 yr **dermatomycoses** were the main subject of investigation. The culmination of these investigations was the production of TF-130 **vaccine** (liquid form) and LTF (dry form) against *Trichophyton verrucosum*.

TITLE: Principal Means for Dermatomycosis Eradication.  
 Searcher : Shears 308-4994

09/256915

AUTHOR: Sarkisov A K; Kolesnikov A Y  
LOCATION: USSR  
SOURCE: Veterinariy (Moscow) (1989, No. 12, 36-38) 2 Tab.  
(W149/JLC)  
CODEN: VETNAL

AVAIL. OF DOC.: No Reprint Address.

LANGUAGE: Russian

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT

AN 1990-60989 VETU M T

AB The use of vaccines for the eradication of dermatomycoses in farm and fur animals is discussed. Prior to the introduction of vaccination, dermatomycoses, especially those caused by *Trichophyton* and *Microsporum*, resulted in considerable economic losses throughout the world. Vaccination reduced losses drastically, and reduced the proportion of infectious disease attributable to dermatomycoses. Detailed recommendations for vaccination of a number of species are presented.

ABEX Traditional means including therapy, disinfection and isolation proved inadequate for the eradication of the **dermatomycoses**. In 1971 **dermatomycoses** were recorded in 113 countries; in the USSR they accounted for 40-45% of all infectious disease in cattle. The major species responsible were *Trichophyton verrucosum* and *Microsporum* spp. Animals affected included cattle, buffalo, zebu, horses, camels, sheep, Northern deer, fur animals, rabbits and coypu. A number of **vaccines** were developed, including those designated TF-130 liquid, LTF-130 lyophilisate, LTF-130(K) lyophilisate, all for cattle; S-P-1 lyophilisate for horses; Mentavak lyophilisate for fur animals, rabbits and coypu, and Camelvak for cattle. The prophylactic effectiveness of these is 98.1-100%, though that of Camelvak is 85-95%. In the Soviet Union some 450 million cattle have been **vaccinated**, at a rate of 35-38 million per year. **Vaccination** has reduced the number of cases to 35.7% and less than 1.7%, 0.5% and 0.1% of the prevaccination rate (1966-70) in 1971-5, 1976-80, 1981-5 and 1986-8 respectively. The proportion of infectious disease represented by **dermatomycoses** has decreased from 28.8% in 1966-70 to 20.9%, 1.4%, 0.4% and 0.1% in 1971-5, 1976-80, 1981-5 and 1986-8, respectively. The use of individual **vaccine** preparations for different animals is discussed.

L24 ANSWER 23 OF 23 VETU COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-61260 VETU

CODEN: VETNAL

Searcher : Shears 3084994

09/256915

AVAIL. OF DOC.: No Reprint Address.

LANGUAGE: Russian

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

FIELD AVAIL.: AB; LA; CT

AN 2000-61260 VETU

AB Vermet **vaccine** (VE) against **dermatophytosis**

(DE) of cattle was effective when used for prophylaxis and treatment of infected animals in the Moscow region. Initial investigations showed that **Trichophyton**

**verrucosum** was the dominant infecting species, though the negative results for *T. mentagrophytes* were not regarded as definitive. Reference **vaccine** LTF-130 was as effective as VE. Neither **vaccine** produced any systemic side-effects. A very small proportion of animals were found to have weak foci of DE after **vaccination**, and were revaccinated with VE with therapeutic aims. Some animals developed local skin reactions which healed in a short period of time.

**Vaccines** were effective for at least 18 mth after animals had been released to pasture.

ABEX A total of 556 Yaroslav cattle (aged 2.5-9 mth) in four administrative areas of the Moscow region received VE or LTF-130 for prophylaxis (364 animals) or treatment (192 animals) of DE. Animals were revaccinated 10-16 days after administration of first doses. Vaccines produced no systemic side-effects; in particular, no animal suffered anaphylactic shock. After revaccination, 2 animals developed small secondary foci of DE in the neck region and were given therapeutic doses of VE. Skin lesions developed in some animals 10-17 days after the first dose of each vaccine; final clearing of scabs with normalization of skin function and hair growth occurred 10-20 days after revaccination. Animals treated with vaccines for therapeutic aims lost signs of infection and were released to pasture; careful investigation 30-40 days later demonstrated the absence of any clinical sign of DE. Surveys of vaccinated animals 12-18 mth after prophylactic and therapeutic vaccination showed that recipients were free of DE.

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:58:23 ON 31 AUG 2000

L25 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND (DERMATOMYC? OR DERMATOPHYTOS?  
OR DERMATO(W) (MYCOS? OR PHYTOS?))

L26 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 NOT L4

L26 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:105212 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:115165

TITLE: *Trichophyton verrucosum* as the dominant infecting species in cattle with dermatophytosis in the Moscow region

NOTE:

FILE:

by: Sao Morales, Arnold; Timarty, Lewis

Searcher : Shears 308 4994

09/256915

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Queen's University At Kingston, Can.  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 47 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 6  
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO.             | KIND                                                                                                                                                                                               | DATE     | APPLICATION NO. | DATE     |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 9639188             | A1                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 19961212 | WO 1996-CA363   | 19960603 |
| W:                     | AL, AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KG, KP, KR, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UA, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM |          |                 |          |
| RW:                    | KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG                                                 |          |                 |          |
| US 5955490             | A                                                                                                                                                                                                  | 19990921 | US 1995-465242  | 19950605 |
| AU 9658887             | A1                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 19961224 | AU 1996-58887   | 19960603 |
| EP 831909              | A1                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 19980401 | EP 1996-915923  | 19960603 |
| R:                     | AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE, FI                                                                                                                                                 |          |                 |          |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |          | US 1995-465242  | 19950605 |
|                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |          | US 1989-386414  | 19890728 |
|                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |          | US 1991-783750  | 19911028 |
|                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |          | US 1992-865151  | 19920408 |
|                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |          | US 1992-865156  | 19920408 |
|                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |          | US 1993-82113   | 19930628 |
|                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |          | US 1993-92925   | 19930719 |
|                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |          | WO 1996-CA363   | 19960603 |

AB Methods of detecting and treating rapidly growing exogenous cells, such as Protista, or parasites, that preferentially accumulate a photoactivatable porphyrin comprise administration of 5-aminolevulinic acid or precursor thereof to the patient, or contacting the drug with the exogenous cells, in an amt. sufficient to induce synthesis fluorescence and/or photosensitizing concns. of a protoporphyrin IX in the exogenous cells, followed by exposure of the exogenous cells to light of photoactivating wavelengths. The injection of an ED of 5-aminolevulinic acid into mice infected with Plasmodium yoelii led to the accumulation of fluorescing and photosensitizing concns. of protoporphyrin within metabolically active malarial parasites.

L26 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

therapeutic effect on a wide

Searcher : Shears 308 4994

09/256915

**dermatophytosis**

AUTHOR(S): Ikeda, Teruo; Tabuchi, Kiyoshi  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Vet. Med., Azabu Univ., Sagamihara, 229,  
Japan  
SOURCE: Shinkin to Shinkinsho (1987), 28(3), 285-90  
CODEN: SHSHBL; ISSN: 0583-0516  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB The antimicrobial activity of nanaomycin A (I) against various microorganisms and its therapeutic effect on bovine **dermatophytosis** caused by **Trichophyton verrucosum** were studied. I was effective against various microorganisms such as dermatophytes, yeast, gram-pos. bacteria and mycoplasma; but it was not active against gram-neg. bacteria. Topical application of I (once or twice within 3 wk) has effective against bovine dermatohytosis from **T. verrucosum**

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:59:41 ON 31 AUG 2000

L27 2831 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON TRICHOPHYTON/CT  
L28 4296 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON DERMATOMYCOSES/CT  
L29 406 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L27 AND L28  
L30 5000 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON VACCINES/CT  
L31 26280 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON VACCINATION/CT  
L32 28518 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON IMMUNIZATION/CT  
L33 3 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 AND (L30 OR L31 OR  
L32)

L27 2831 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON TRICHOPHYTON/CT  
L28 4296 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON DERMATOMYCOSES/CT  
L29 406 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L27 AND L28  
L34 46928 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON ANTIGENS/CT  
L35 1 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 AND L34

L36 4 L33 OR L35

=> d 1-4 .beverlymed

L36 ANSWER 1 OF 4 MEDLINE  
AN 95292239 MEDLINE  
TI Immunoprophylaxis of bovine dermatophytosis.  
AU Gudding R; Lund A  
SO CANADIAN VETERINARY JOURNAL, (1995 May) 36 (5) 302-6. Ref: 49  
Journal code: CLS. ISSN: 0008-5286.

Vaccines with antigens of *Trichophyton verrucosum* stimulate a  
Searcher : Shears 308 4994

09/256915

humoral and cellular immune response. In animals vaccinated with inactivated vaccines, some protection is observed after challenge. However, the protective immunity is inadequate in most cases. Vaccination with live vaccines elicits an immune response that prevents the development of clinical disease. The protective immunity is based mainly on the cellular branch of the immune system. The efficacy and safety of live dermatophyte vaccines have been demonstrated in both challenge experiments and field trials from different countries. Effective control of ringworm in cattle has been achieved in regions implementing systematic vaccination.

L36 ANSWER 2 OF 4 MEDLINE  
AN 74262096 MEDLINE  
TI Immunology of dermatophytes and dermatophytosis.  
AU Grappel S F; Bishop C T; Blank F  
SO BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS, (1974 Jun) 38 (2) 222-50. Ref: 251  
Journal code: 9JK. ISSN: 0005-3678.

L36 ANSWER 3 OF 4 MEDLINE  
AN 74107965 MEDLINE  
TI [Problems of immunity in dermatomycoses of animals].  
Voprosy immuniteta pri dermatomikozakh zhivotnykh.  
AU Spesivtseva N A  
SO VETERINARIIA, (1973 Nov) 11 42-3.  
Journal code: XCC. ISSN: 0042-4846.

L36 ANSWER 4 OF 4 MEDLINE  
AN 72139171 MEDLINE  
TI Intercellular antibodies: presence in a Trichophyton rubrum infection.  
AU Peck S M; Osserman K E; Rule A H  
SO JOURNAL OF INVESTIGATIVE DERMATOLOGY, (1972 Mar) 58 (3) 133-8.  
Journal code: IHZ. ISSN: 0022-202X.

(FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, CONFSCI, SCISEARCH, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, CABA, AGRICOLA, VETB, VETU' ENTERED AT 11:02:31 ON 31 AUG 2000)

L37 780 S (POLYAKOV I? OR POLIAKOV I?)/AU  
L38 4982 S IVANOVA L?/AU  
L39 20 S L37 AND L38  
L40 5742 S L37 OR L38  
L41 32 S L40 AND L1  
L42 9 S L39 AND L1  
L43 32 S L41 OR L42

- Author (s)

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

126122423

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

09/256915

TITLE: Keratinophilic fungi or yeast-derived antigenic preparations  
INVENTOR(S): Farnow, Dieter; Karle, Joachim; Poliakov, Igor D.; Ivanova, Ludmilla G.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica GmbH, Germany; Farnow, Dieter; Karle, Joachim; Poliakov, Igor D.; Ivanova, Ludmilla G.  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 104 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO.                                                                | KIND | DATE     | APPLICATION NO. | DATE                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| WO 9707232                                                                | A1   | 19970227 | WO 1996-EP3535  | 19960809                |
| W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, IL, JP, KR, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RU, SI, SK, TR, US |      |          |                 |                         |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE    |      |          |                 |                         |
| GB 2304347                                                                | A1   | 19970319 | GB 1995-16461   | 19950811                |
| CA 2229203                                                                | AA   | 19970227 | CA 1996-2229203 | 19960809                |
| AU 9668207                                                                | A1   | 19970312 | AU 1996-68207   | 19960809                |
| AU 717731                                                                 | B2   | 20000330 |                 |                         |
| EP 863991                                                                 | A1   | 19980916 | EP 1996-928443  | 19960809                |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI |      |          |                 |                         |
| CN 1199426                                                                | A    | 19981118 | CN 1996-197571  | 19960809                |
| JP 11511019                                                               | T2   | 19990928 | JP 1996-508921  | 19960809                |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                                                    |      |          |                 |                         |
|                                                                           |      |          |                 | GB 1995-16461 19950811  |
|                                                                           |      |          |                 | WO 1996-EP3535 19960809 |

AB The present invention relates to antigenic prepns. comprising polysaccharides and/or glycopeptides (ASMP) preparable from keratinophilic fungi as well as yeasts, processes for the prepn. of these antigenic prepns., their use as pharmaceutical substances as well as their use as vaccines, including but not limited to, the prophylaxis and treatment of allergy, as well as for modulating the immune response. ASMP was purified from Trichophyton mentagrophytes, Microsporum gypseum, or Candida albicans and used as vaccine for improving hairy coat of mammal, for treating dermatitis, Summer eczema, neurodermitis, eczema, and alopecia in horse or dog.

L44 ANSWER 2 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

Trichophyton and Microsporum strains, providing  
Searcher : Shears 358 4994

09/256915

wide ranging protection without side effects.  
DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D16  
INVENTOR(S): IVANOVA, L G; POLYAKOV, I D;  
IVANOVA, L; POLJAKOV, I D; DIMITRIESICH, P  
I; LUDMILLA, I  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM VETMEDICA GMBH;  
(POLY-I) POLYAKOV I D  
COUNTRY COUNT: 28  
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO                                        | KIND | DATE     | WEEK     | LA   | PG |
|--------------------------------------------------|------|----------|----------|------|----|
| WO 9307894                                       | A1   | 19930429 | (199318) | * GE | 64 |
| RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL SE |      |          |          |      |    |
| W: CA CS HU JP KR PL US                          |      |          |          |      |    |
| EP 564620                                        | A1   | 19931013 | (199341) | GE   |    |
| R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE  |      |          |          |      |    |
| PT 100989                                        | A    | 19940131 | (199408) |      |    |
| CZ 9301448                                       | A3   | 19940119 | (199410) |      |    |
| SK 9300710                                       | A3   | 19931006 | (199420) |      |    |
| JP 06506476                                      | W    | 19940721 | (199433) |      |    |
| RU 2020959                                       | C1   | 19941015 | (199524) |      | 14 |
| HU 68503                                         | T    | 19950628 | (199532) |      |    |
| SG 49872                                         | A1   | 19980615 | (199836) |      |    |
| EP 564620                                        | B1   | 19990303 | (199913) | GE   |    |
| R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL SE  |      |          |          |      |    |
| DE 59209641                                      | G    | 19990408 | (199920) |      |    |
| ES 2127761                                       | T3   | 19990501 | (199924) |      |    |
| SK 280570                                        | B6   | 20000313 | (200032) |      |    |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO   | KIND | APPLICATION     | DATE     |
|-------------|------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 9307894  | A1   | WO 1992-EP2391  | 19921017 |
| EP 564620   | A1   | EP 1992-921537  | 19921017 |
|             |      | WO 1992-EP2391  | 19921017 |
| PT 100989   | A    | PT 1992-100989  | 19921020 |
| CZ 9301448  | A3   | CZ 1993-1448    | 19921017 |
| SK 9300710  | A3   | SK 1993-710     | 19930706 |
| JP 06506476 | W    | WO 1992-EP2391  | 19921017 |
|             |      | JP 1993-507437  | 19921017 |
| RU 2020959  | C1   | SU 1991-5006861 | 19911021 |
| HU 68503    | T    | WO 1992-EP2391  | 19921017 |

DE 59209641 G

Searcher : Shears 308 4994

09/256915

|            |    |                |          |
|------------|----|----------------|----------|
| ES 2127761 | T3 | EP 1992-921537 | 19921017 |
| SK 280570  | B6 | WO 1992-EP2391 | 19921017 |
|            |    | EP 1992-921537 | 19921017 |
|            |    | SK 1993-710    | 19921017 |

FILING DETAILS:

| PATENT NO   | KIND              | PATENT NO  |
|-------------|-------------------|------------|
| EP 564620   | A1 Based on       | WO 9307894 |
| JP 06506476 | W Based on        | WO 9307894 |
| HU 68503    | T Based on        | WO 9307894 |
| EP 564620   | B1 Based on       | WO 9307894 |
| DE 59209641 | G Based on        | EP 564620  |
|             | Based on          | WO 9307894 |
| ES 2127761  | T3 Based on       | EP 564620  |
| SK 280570   | B6 Previous Publ. | SK 9300710 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: SU 1991-5006861 19911021

AN 1993-152184 [18] WPIDS

AB WO 9307894 A UPAB: 19940322

Vaccine against dermatomycosis contains, in a suitable carrier, antigenic material from at least one of: **Trichophyton verrucosum** (esp. strain VKPGF-931/410); *T. mentagrophytes* (esp. strain VKPGF-930/1032); *T. sarkisovii* (esp. strain VKPGF-551/68); *Microsporum canis* (esp. strain VKPGF-928/1393); *M. canis* var. *obesum* (esp. strain VKPGF-727/1311); *M. canis* var. *distortum* (esp. strain VKPGF-728/120) and/or *M. gypseum* (esp. strain VKPGF-729/59).

The strains VKPGF-931/410; -930/1032; -928/1393; -727/1311; -728/120 and -729/59 are new as is *T. equinum* VKPGF-929/381 an opt. component of the vaccine.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The vaccines are useful for treatment and prevention of dermatomycoses in animals and are effective against all dermatophytes in a wide range of host species. They have stable immunogenic properties; are simple to prepare; provide a complete set of endo- and exo-antigens and have no adverse effects on animal Dwg.0/0

ABEQ EP 564620 A UPAB: 19931130

Vaccine against dermatomycosis contains, in a suitable carrier, antigenic material from at least one of: **Trichophyton verrucosum** (esp. strain VKPGF-931/410); *T. mentagrophytes* (esp. strain VKPGF-930/1032); *T. sarkisovii* (esp. strain VKPGF-551/68); *Microsporum canis* (esp. strain VKPGF-928/1393); *M.*

728/120 and 729-59 are new as is *T. equinum* VKPGF 929/381 an opt.

Searcher : Shears 308 4994

component of the vaccine.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The vaccines are useful for treatment and prevention of dermatomycoses in animals and are effective against all dermatophytes in a wide range of host species. They have stable immunogenic properties; are simple to prepare; provide a complete set of endo- and exo-antigens and have no adverse effects on animals.

L44 ANSWER 3 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:40444 CABA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 892286507  
TITLE: Cultural, morphological and biological properties of the causal agent of camel ringworm  
AUTHOR: **Ivanova, L. G.**  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Vsesoyuznyi Inst. Eksper. Veterinarii, Moscow, USSR.  
SOURCE: Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1987) Vol. 65, pp. 54-60. 9 ref.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB 270 isolates of *Trichophyton sarkisovii* (Ivanova & Polyakov 1983) were obtained from one-humped and two-humped camels in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenia. The species differed from *T. verrucosum* in not requiring thiamine for growth in culture, and in growing more quickly, mainly on the surface of cultures. Chlamydospores measured 7-17 micro m against 6-9 micro m for *T. verrucosum*. An outbreak of ringworm among 13 000 camels in Kazakhstan is reported by S. Kh. Khamiev on pages 60-62 of the same publication.

L44 ANSWER 4 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:40442 CABA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 892286505  
TITLE: Laboratory diagnosis of the causal agents of dermatomycoses in animals  
AUTHOR: Koroleva, V. P.; **Ivanova, L. G.**  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Vsesoyuznyi Inst. Eksper. Veterinarii, Moscow, USSR.  
SOURCE: Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1987) Vol. 65, pp. 32-41. 12 ref.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Russian

rabbits and laboratory mice. *T. verrucosum*

Searcher : Shears 303 4994

09/256915

occurred in reindeer as well as in Bovidae. Details are given of the morphology and cultural characteristics of 3 Trichophyton and 2 Microsporum species.

L44 ANSWER 5 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 87:78301 CABA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 871333766

TITLE: Comparative estimation of antigenic preparations from dermatophytes in the immunodiffusion reaction

AUTHOR: Ivanova, L. G.; Polyakov, I. D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet. Sci., Moscow, USSR.  
SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinariii, (1985) No. 57, pp. 41-44.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Antigens were prepared from Trichophyton equinum and T. verrucosum. Antisera for immunodiffusion in agar gel were obtained by multiple immunization of rabbits with vaccine S-P-1 (T. equinum) for horses and vaccine LTF-130 (T. verrucosum) for cattle. Antigen activity was studied by Ouchterlony's double radial immunodiffusion method. Antigenic preparations from T. equinum and T. verrucosum extracted with alkali and with an alkaline solution of beta-naphthol were identical. Fractions obtained by extraction with an alcohol-water solution of beta-naphthol and acid hydrolysis had 1 identical antigen each. No identical antigens compared with the other antigens were found in a preparation obtained on extraction with a 0.15 M NaCl solution.

L44 ANSWER 6 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:74437 CABA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 842241771

TITLE: Reindeer ringworm

AUTHOR: Baradiev, B. N.; Ivanova, L. G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut Sel'skogo Khozyaistva, Yakutsk, USSR.  
SOURCE: Veterinariya, Moscow, USSR, (1984) No. 3, pp. 46-47.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Trichophyton verrucosum was isolated from 245 of 268 skin scrapings from reindeer with ringworm lesions. Animals of

L44 ANSWER 7 OF 30 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

Searcher : Shears

DUPLICATE 1

308-4994

09/256915

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:230381 BIOSIS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA79:10377  
TITLE: TRICHOPHYTON-SARKISOVII NEW-SPECIES A NEW PATHOGENIC  
FUNGUS WHICH CAUSES DERMATOMYCOSIS IN CAMELS.  
AUTHOR(S): IVANOVA L G; POLYAKOV I D  
CORPORATE SOURCE: YA.R. KOVALENKO ALL-UNION RES. INST. EXP. VET.,  
MOSCOW, USSR.  
SOURCE: MIKOL FITOPATOL, (1983 (RECD 1984)) 17 (5), 363-367.  
CODEN: MIFIB2. ISSN: 0026-3648.  
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD  
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB *T. sarkisovii*, sp. nov. was proposed and described in the course of a study on skin diseases of dromedary and Bactrian camels in the Kazakh SSR [USSR]. The difference between the antigen structure of this species and that of *T. verrucosum* was studied using the precipitation reaction and immunoelectrophoresis. One identical antigen was observed for the 2 spp. compared in cross reactions in the immunoelectrophoresis of the antiserum of *T. sarkisovii* and *T. verrucosum*. Specific components were observed in protein preparations of *T. sarkisovii*. *T. sarkisovii* was pathogenic on laboratory animals (rabbits and guinea pigs). The new species was also compared with *T. schoenleinii* and *T. violaceum*.

L44 ANSWER 8 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:122471 CABA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 841301241  
TITLE: Comparative study of the growth and sporulation of cultures of dermatophytes on different nutrient media  
AUTHOR: Golovina, N. P.; Ivanova, L. G.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet. Med., Moscow, USSR.  
SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1983) No. 49, pp. 92-95. 2 tab.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB *Trichophyton verrucosum* grew best on wort agar and modified potato agar, with abundant formation of micro-conidia. *T. mentagrophytes*, *T. equinum*, *T. [Keratinomyces] ajelloi*, *M[icrosporium] canis*, *M. equinum* and *M. gypseum* grew equally well on wort and potato agar and Sabouraud's medium. Biomass of *K. ajelloi*, *M. canis* and *M. gypseum* accumulated best on enriched Sabouraud's medium.

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

TITLE: Pathogenicity and immunogenicity of strains of  
Searcher : Shears 308-4994

09/256915

**Trichophyton verrucosum** from  
different sources

AUTHOR: Golovina, N. P.; Ivanova, L. G.;  
**Polyakov, I. D.**  
CORPORATE SOURCE: VIEV, Moscow, USSR.  
SOURCE: Byulleten Vsesoyuznogo Instituta  
Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1982) Vol. 45,  
pp. 59-61.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Russian  
AB Strains from cattle, reindeer, sheep and goats were all pathogenic  
for calves. The "LTF-130" vaccine was capable of protecting calves  
from infection with strains from other species of animal. However,  
for correct assessment of the immunogenicity of live antigen from a  
given strain of the fungus, it should be tested in the same species  
that it was isolated from.

L44 ANSWER 10 OF 30 AGRICOLA

ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:54855 AGRICOLA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND84038321  
TITLE: Pathogenicity and immunogenicity of  
**Trichophyton verrucosum**  
strains of different zoological origin.  
AUTHOR(S): Golovina, N.P.; Ivanova, L.G.;  
**Poliakov, I.D.**  
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF604.V75)  
SOURCE: Biulleten' Vsesoiuznogo instituta  
eksperimental'noi veterinarii., 1982 No. 45. p.  
59-61  
Publisher: Moskva : Institut.  
ISSN: 0366-4899  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO  
LANGUAGE: Russian

L44 ANSWER 11 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 82:68206 CABA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 821379205  
TITLE: Development of dermatophytes in vitro on  
animal hairs  
Razvitie dermatofitov in vitro na volosakh  
zhivotnykh  
AUTHOR: Ivanova, L. G.  
SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta

AB In vitro T[richophyton] verrucosum, T. equinum, T. mentagrophytes,  
Searcher : Shears 308-4994

M[icrosporium] canis, M. equinum and M. gypseum on animal hairs differed in their keratinolytic activity. They caused coaxial splitting of calves' hairs. Perforating organs were formed in T. mentagrophytes, T. ajelloi and M. gypseum. T.

**verrucosum**, T. equinum and M. equinum slowly destroyed calves' hairs in vitro, being represented by mycelium and arthrospores, and the process of hair infection resembled that in vivo. T. mentagrophytes, T. ajelloi, M. canis and M. gypseum developed fast and caused total lysis of hair. The morphology of these spp. was the same as on nutrients, i.e. under saprophytic conditions.

L44 ANSWER 12 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 82:128083 CABA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 822287903  
TITLE: Factors governing the activity of dermatophyte allergens (from Trichophyton species)  
AUTHOR: Polyakov, I. D.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Vsesoyusnyi Inst. Eksper. Veterinariii, Moscow, USSR.  
SOURCE: Veterinariya, Moscow, USSR, (1981) No. 9, pp. 37-39.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Various allergens extracted with beta-naphthol from T. equinum and **T. verrucosum** grown in different media were tested in guinea pigs infected with T. equinum, T. **verrucosum** and T. mentagrophytes. Protein fractions of the allergens extracted from fungal spores were biologically more active than those extracted from mycelium and fungal metabolites.

L44 ANSWER 13 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 82:68132 CABA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 811379105  
TITLE: Activity of allergens from dermatophytes Aktivnost' allergenov iz dermatofitov  
AUTHOR: Polyakov, I. D.  
SOURCE: Veterinariya, Moscow, (1981) No. 9, pp. 37-39.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The activity and specificity of allergens from spore cultures were studied on 79 guinea pigs inoculated with Tr[ichophyton] equinum, T. mentagrophytes and T. **verrucosum**. The allergens were injected intracutaneously at 0.1 ml containing 25, 50 and 100

with T. **verrucosum** reaction was more marked with

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

allergen of a homologous type, while in those inoculated with T. mentagrophytes it was sharper to allergen from T. equinum. On injecting allergen from Microsporum canis reaction was nil in most animals and doubtful in 3.

L44 ANSWER 14 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:47118 CABA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 841396275

TITLE: Effect of repeated immunizations with the vaccine TF-130 (VIEV) on the general clinical state and sensitization of calves

AUTHOR: Polyakov, I. D.

SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii imeni Ya. R. Kovalenko, (1981) No. 42, pp. 35-38. 2 tab.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Multiple vaccination with TF-130 (VIEV) against trichophytosis was found to be harmless for calves, causing no oedema or abscesses at the point of introduction. Intradermal samples showed that sensitization was better with multiple vaccination at 10-14-day intervals than with double vaccination.

L44 ANSWER 15 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 83:129617 CABA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 832230035

TITLE: **Trichophyton verrucosum**, the cause of dermatomycosis in reindeer

AUTHOR: Ivanova, L. G.

SOURCE: Byulleten Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1981) Vol. 42, pp. 23-24.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

L44 ANSWER 16 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:47116 CABA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 841396273

TITLE: **Trichophyton verrucosum** Bodin, 1902 - causal agent of dermatomycosis of reindeer

AUTHOR: Ivanova, L. G.

SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-

LANGUAGE:

Russian

Searcher : Shears 308 4994

AB Of 74 samples of pathological material from reindeer T.  
**verrucosum** was isolated from 54. The cultural and  
 morphological characters of the isolates on several media are  
 described. The cultures had a cytopathogenic effect on cells of  
 primary and grafted tissue cultures.

L44 ANSWER 17 OF 30 AGRICOLA

ACCESSION NUMBER: 84:16842 AGRICOLA  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND84003372  
 TITLE: **Trichophyton verrucosum**  
 Bodin, 1902, pathogen of reindeer  
 dermatomycosis.  
 AUTHOR(S): **Ivanova, L.G.**  
 AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF604.V75)  
 SOURCE: Biulleten' Vsesoiuznogo instituta  
 eksperimental'noi veterinarii., 1981 No. 42. p.  
 23-24  
 Publisher: Moskva : Institut.  
 ISSN: 0366-4899  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
 FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO  
 LANGUAGE: Russian

L44 ANSWER 18 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 81:67707 CABA  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 811370880  
 TITLE: LTF-130 vaccine produced in the USA with  
 Soviet permission  
 Vaktsina LTF-130, izgotovennaya v SSHA po  
 sovetskoi litsenzii  
 AUTHOR: Petrovich, S. V.; Golovina, N. P.;  
**Ivanova, L. G.; Polyakov, I.**  
 D.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet., [Moscow], USSR.  
 SOURCE: Veterinariya, Moscow, USSR, (1980) No. 9, pp.  
 35-37.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Russian

AB In tests on calves in the USSR LTF-130 vaccines produced in the USA  
 and the Soviet Union were equally effective against  
**Trichophyton verrucosum**. Calves were injected  
 intramuscularly with 2 ml of USA-produced vaccine or with 5 ml of  
 USSR-produced vaccine. Vaccination was repeated after 14 days. One  
 month later, calves (including 4 controls) were infected

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L44 ANSWER 19 OF 30 AGRICOLA

ACCESSION NUMBER: 81:110880 AGRICOLA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND81093021  
TITLE: Vaccine LTF-I30 made in the USA according to the  
Soviet license Control of **Trichophyton**  
**verrucosum** infection in cattle.  
AUTHOR(S): Petrovich, S.V. Golovina, N.P.; Ivanova,  
L.G.; Poliakov, I.D.  
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (41.8 V6426)  
SOURCE: Veterinariia., Sept 1980 No. 9. p. 35-37  
Publisher: Moskva, "Kolos".  
ISSN: 0042-4846  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO  
LANGUAGE: Russian

L44 ANSWER 20 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 82:71231 CABA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 821383628  
TITLE: Influence of vitamins on growth and spore  
formation of **Trichophyton**  
**verrucosum** strains  
Vliyanie vitaminov na rost i sporooobrazovanie  
shtammov **Trichophyton**  
**verrucosum**  
AUTHOR: Ivanova, L. G.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: All-Union Inst. Exp. Vet. Sci., USSR.  
SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta  
Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1979) Vol. 35,  
pp. 46-48. 2 tab.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The effect was studied of thiamine, pyridoxin and folic and  
nicotinic acids at different concs. and combinations on the growth  
and spore formation of 41 strs. isolated from cattle and reindeer.  
Growth of most strs. was stimulated by thiamine, folic acid and to a  
lesser extent by pyridoxin. Of the strs. 88% required folic acid and  
64% thiamine and pyridoxin for growth. Microconidia were noted on  
media with thiamine, folic acid and pyridoxin. Intensity of  
microconidia formation was max. in media with thiamine. Three strs.  
on media with thiamine formed macroconidia. Chlamydo spores were  
noted in most strs. on media with various vitamins, and arthrospores  
only in 3 strs. with thiamine and folic acid. The opt. concs. were  
thiamine 100 mu g/ml, pyridoxin 40 mu g/ml and folic acid 50 mu

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

IND80090000

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

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TITLE: Influence of vitamins on the growth and sporogenesis of strains of **Trichophyton verrucosum**.  
AUTHOR(S): Ivanova, L.G.  
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF604.V75)  
SOURCE: Biulleten' Vsesoiuznogo instituta eksperimental'noi veterinarii., 1979 No. 35. p. 46-48  
Publisher: Moskva, Institut.  
ISSN: 0366-4899  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO  
LANGUAGE: Russian

L44 ANSWER 22 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80:114219 CABA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 792241767  
TITLE: Growth of dermatophytes from animals in monolayer cell cultures  
Razvitie vozbaditelei dermatomikozov zhivotnykh v odnosloinykh kul'turakh tkanei  
AUTHOR: Ivanova, L. G.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: VIEV, 109 472 Moscow, USSR.  
SOURCE: Byulleten Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1978) Vol. 33, pp. 59-61.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB **Trichophyton verrucosum**, *T. mentagrophytes*, *T. equinum*, *Microsporum canis* and *M. gypseum* grew well on primary and transplantable monolayer cultures of bovine embryonic kidney, calf kidney, calf testis, bovine embryonic spleen, bovine embryonic thymus, porcine embryonic kidney, bovine lung and equine embryonic lung cells. Primary and diploid fibroblasts were most sensitive to the fungi. The cytopathic effect consisted of vacuole formation and the appearance of cytoplasmic granules; also thickening of the nuclear membrane and nuclear changes.

L44 ANSWER 23 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 80:68680 CABA  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 791360209  
TITLE: The development of pathogens of dermatomycoses of animals in monolayer tissue cultures  
Razvitie vozbuditelei dermatomikozov

pp. 59-61.

Searcher : Shears 308-4994

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Secondary Source: Referativnyi Zhurnal,  
Biologiya (1979) 7L807

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB T[richophyton] verrucosum, T. mentagrophytes, T. equinum and M[icrosporum] gypseum developed well in primary monolayer tissue cultures, causing typical pathological changes. Primary and diploid fibroblast-line cell cultures were the most sensitive to the action of pathogens. T. mentagrophytes caused destruction of cell layers faster than other pathogens.

L44 ANSWER 24 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 82:67227 CABA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 811377876

TITLE: Comparative study of the pathogenicity of dermatophytes for laboratory animals  
Rezultaty sravnitel'nogo izucheniya patogenicnosti dermatofitov na laboratorynykh zhivotnykh

AUTHOR: Ivanova, L. G.

SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Ordena Lenina  
Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinari, (1978) No. 32, pp. 40-42. 1 tab.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The pathogenicity of *Trichophyton verrucosum*, T. mentagrophytes, T. equinum and *Microsporum canis* for rabbits and guinea pigs was investigated. Cultures of these pathogens were rubbed into the skin in the spine, shoulder or hip regions. Strs. differed in their pathogenicity. The most marked symptoms were observed 12-16 days after infection. Clinical symptoms persisted for 20-45 days. These were more conspicuous on guinea pigs than on rabbits. Cultures of strs. 2-3 yr old retained their virulence. Slight virulence was seen only in museum strs. stored for 10 yr or longer. Virulence was not correlated with intensity of spore formation. Non-sporulating strs. of *T. verrucosum* caused infection of animals similar to that caused by sporulating strs.

L44 ANSWER 25 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 80:114220 CABA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 792241768

TITLE: Species determination of the causal agents of dermatomycoses in animals

472 Moscow, USSR.

Searcher : Shears 308 4994

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SOURCE: Byulleten Vsesoyuznogo Instituta  
Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1978) Vol. 32,  
pp. 8-11.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Since 1974, **Trichophyton verrucosum** has been identified as the cause of cattle ringworm in USSR, USA, Cuba, Netherlands, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Egypt; it has also been isolated from reindeer and (in Cuba) zebu. *T. gypseum* (mentagrophytes) was isolated from silver-grey foxes, hybrid mice, white mice and guinea-pigs. *Microsporum canis* was isolated from rabbits and cats.

L44 ANSWER 26 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 82:67228 CABA

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 811377877

TITLE: Species determination of the causal agents of dermatomycosis in animals  
Opredelenie vidov vozbuditelei dermatomikozov zhivotnykh

AUTHOR: Ivanova, L. G.

SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Ordena Lenina  
Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1978) No. 32, pp. 8-11.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Altogether 321 samples of pathological material from various infected animals in the Soviet Union and abroad were investigated. Dermatophytes isolated (212) included 159 **Trichophyton verrucosum** (from cattle, reindeer and zebu), 50 *T. mentagrophytes* (foxes, mice, guinea pigs) and 3 *Microsporum canis* (rabbit and cats). *T. verrucosum* grew well on meat-peptone-glycerin agar + 2% glucose. However, colonies of this fungus were more typical on wort agar. The use of wort agar and Sabouraud's agar is recommended for the growth of the other 2 pathogens. Opt. temp. for the development of dermatophytes was 28 deg C. Colonies formed at different times: *T. mentagrophytes* and *M. canis* after 10-14 days. Cultural and morphological features of these 3 pathogens are briefly described. On wort agar *T. verrucosum* formed microconidia, macroconidia, chlamydoconidia and arthrospores; on Sabouraud's agar this fungus developed poorly. Cultures of *T. mentagrophytes* grew quickly on wort agar and Sabouraud's medium. *M. canis* also grew quickly on the same media.

Trichophyton  
**verrucosum**, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*  
Searcher : Shears 308-4994

and *Microsporum canis* causing dermatomycoses in animals including livestock, in the USSR and other countries.

AUTHOR(S): **Ivanova, L.G.**  
 AVAILABILITY: DNAL (SF604.V75)  
 SOURCE: Biulleten' Vsesoiuznogo instituta eksperimental'noi veterinarii., 1978 No. 32. p. 8-11 ill  
 Publisher: Moskva, Institut.  
 ISSN: 0366-4899  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article  
 FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO  
 LANGUAGE: Russian  
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

L44 ANSWER 28 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 78:66427 CABA  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 781348757  
 TITLE: Cultural and morphological features of **Trichophyton verrucosum** strains of different geographical origin  
 AUTHOR: **Ivanova, L. G.**  
 SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1976) No. 25, pp. 43-48.  
 Secondary Source: Veterinary Bulletin 48, 3596  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Russian  
 AB The form and dimensions of the microconidia and macroconidia and appearance of the colonies in culture of 15 isolates are tabulated.

L44 ANSWER 29 OF 30 CABA COPYRIGHT 2000 CABI

ACCESSION NUMBER: 79:60906 CABA  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 781348753  
 TITLE: Immunizing and therapeutic properties of concentrated trichophytosis vaccines  
 AUTHOR: Jilavyan, Kh. A.; Nikiforov, L. I.; Petrovich, S. V.; Marinin, E. A.; **Ivanova, L. A.** ; Kuznetsova, R. P.  
 SOURCE: Byulleten' Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Veterinarii, (1976) No. 25, pp. 20-22, 94.  
 Secondary Source: Index Veterinarius 46(6)  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

3 000115

Searcher : Shears 308-4994